Homemaker HOME INSTRUCTION COURSE

A SERVICE OF THE HOME KNITTING INSTITUTE

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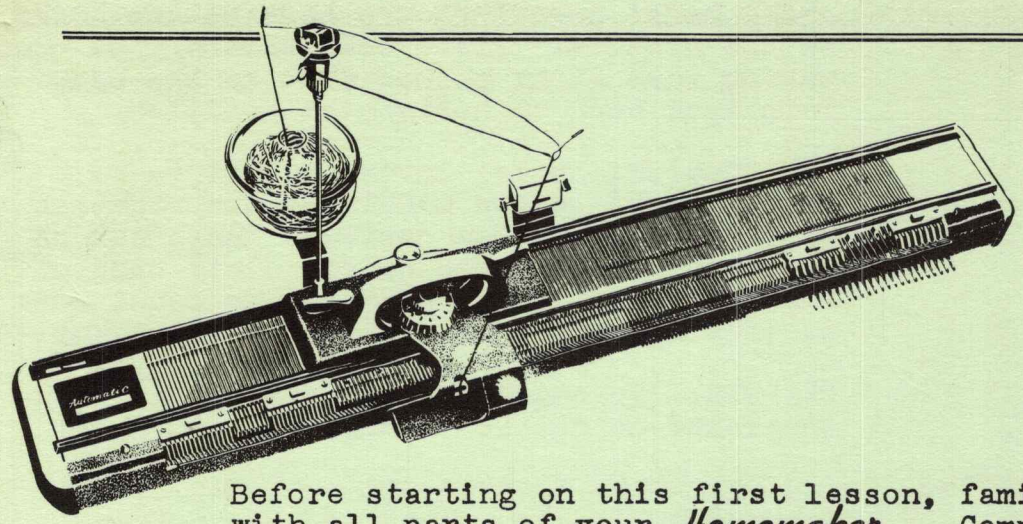
LESSON NO. 1

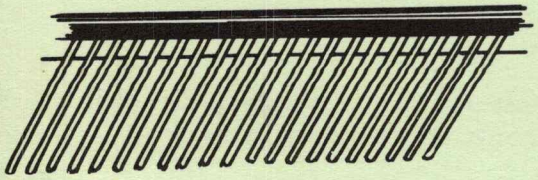


Before starting on this first lesson, familiarize yourself with all parts of your *Homemaker.* Compare descriptions and pictures with the knitter. Do not try to assemble or use any of the parts at this time. Each one will be more fully explained when you are ready to use it. Learn the name of each part, for these terms will be used constantly.

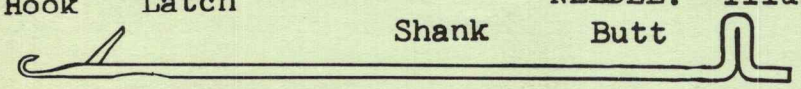
NEEDLE BED: Flat top surface holding needles, each in an individual channel.

RAILS: Formed by the metal bars, extending the full length of knitter at front and back of the needle bed. Lock slides on these rails.

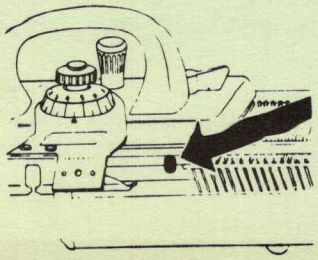
NUMBERED BAR: Red plate along front rail, numbered from the 0 at center to 100 at each side.



STRIKING COMB: Name applied to the series of steel pins at extreme front of knitter, covered with red metallic bar. Its purpose is to keep the stitches divided in their respective places.



NEEDLE: Illustration shows each part.



RELEASE BUTTON: You will find one at both ends, between striking comb and front rail. Purpose is to permit you to remove the lock at either side.

SLOTS: You will find three of these behind the back rail.

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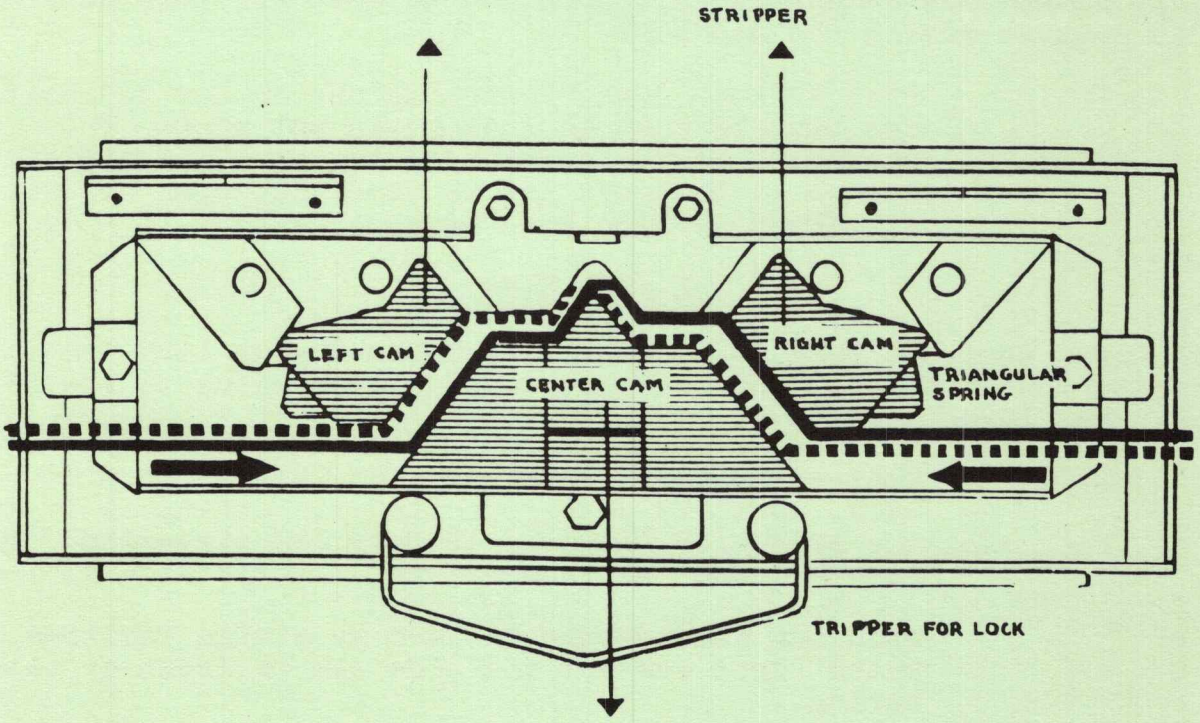
LESSON NO. 2

USING KNOBS AND LEVERS

You should have a clear understanding of how your lock operates, for it will help you in all your knitting. The lock does no actual knitting, it only moves the needles. The knobs and levers do no actual knitting, they only control the cams. The cams do no actual knitting, they only guide the needles. And, to be really technical, even the needles do not do the knitting - IT IS THE STITCHES ON THE NEEDLES THAT DO THE WORK - by opening and closing the latches.

Set lever at A, as you have been using it, and remove lock. Turn it over with the stripper (FRONT) up and the tripper (BACK) down. This is what you see:



The needle butts control the working of the needles. Notice the space above and below the working parts. When needles are in Neutral, the butts pass along the back space without moving, for there is nothing there to control them. When needles are in Rest, the butts pass along the front space, again without moving. As you can see, the butts must be in line with some of the lock assembly in order to be moved by any of the working parts.

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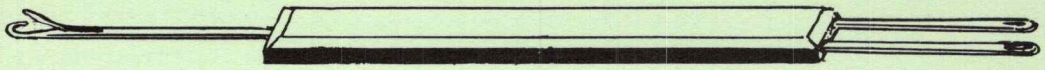
LESSON NO. 3

USE OF GREEN TOOL



The latch of the green tool is used for ribbing and picking up dropped stitches. The double decker is used for pattern work. In this lesson, we will work only with the latch. Notice that this is identical to the regular needles.

We will learn to rib first. In ribbing, the green tool is used on the side of the work facing you, making it easy to see just what you are doing. For dropped stitches, the tool is used underneath the work.

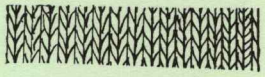
Stockinette stitch on *Homemaker.* has the purl side facing you, the knit side away from you. This is because the yarn is pulled through the stitches, causing the stitches to slide off the needles toward you.

Thus the loop of a purled stitch bends toward you.

To make a knit stitch, the stitches would have to slide off the needles and bend AWAY from you.

The difference between the purl side and the knit side of the work is this:

The purl side is bumpy and the stitches look horizontal.

The knit side is smooth and the stitches look vertical. 

Stockinette stitch, in two needle knitting, consists of a repetition of one knit row and one purl row. The work must be turned every row so that all stitches "bend" in the same direction. *Homemaker* does this same stockinette stitch, simply by working back and forth. Since the stitches are all formed the same way, the loops always come off the needles toward you, thus making the purl stitches.

Before we get started on the ribbing, let's take time to see just how the actual stitches are formed as your lock moves across the row.

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LESSON NO. 4

SIDE SHAPING

When sewing, you have your material, but must cut it into separate shaped pieces before you can assemble the garment. In knitting, you start from scratch because you must actually make your material, BUT you also do the shaping at the same time. When all pieces of a knit garment have been completed, you have reached the point, as in sewing, where you are ready to assemble the pieces.

One of the newest trends in knitting is to knit yardage, making straight pieces and in any pattern you like. Then, using a regular paper pattern, the knit yardage is cut just as any other material would be. Most beginners should be very hesitant in trying this. In the best planned knitting of yardage (and it must be planned in advance, according to the pattern you intend to use), there is always some waste of yarn. In shaping as you knit, there is no waste at all.

Shaping in knitting is done by following a knit pattern in the form of written directions telling you just what to do and where to do it. The fun of knitting for yourself is that you can plan and work out your own directions, based on your own measurements.

This lesson will cover SIDE SHAPING, where you narrow or widen your work at a seam edge. Later you will learn to do this within the row.

INCREASING ONE STITCH AT A TIME

A handknit pattern will read: Increase one stitch at both sides, every other row, 10 times. This means that you will add a total of 20 stitches and it will take 20 rows to complete.

SPEED-O-KNIT directions will read: Increase one stitch at the beginning of the next 20 rows.

As you see, it takes the same number of rows to add 20 stitches, 10 at each side, whether you increase 2 stitches every other row or one stitch every row.

Let's do this increase. Case on your practice work and knit a few rows, ending with yarn and lock at the right.

1. USING THE ARROW MARKINGS ON THE LOCK.

    1. Set counter on 0.

    2. Bring the next empty needle at the right from neutral into rest.

    3. Wrap the yarn around this needle, exactly as you cast on.

    4. Check to be sure latch is open.

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LESSON NO. 5

USE OF CONTRAST YARN

By contrast yarn, we mean yarn of another color that will show up vividly against the main color. Use odd bits of yarn that you would otherwise discard for this yarn is to be used merely to hold stitches in place, just as metal holders are used in two needle knitting.

Do not confuse Contrast Yarn with Contrast Color. When you begin doing pattern stitches using two or more colors in the actual pattern, all colors except the main color will be referred to as Contrast Colors.

We use contrast yarn to do the following things:

1. Hold stitches to be ribbed later.
2. Remove part of the stitches to be held and worked later - such as the heel of a sock, one side of a neckline, etc.
3. Increase or decrease across the row.
4. Turn work - the basic principle of garter stitch.
5. Hold stitches of one finished piece to be joined, on the knitter, on to a second piece - as shoulders.

Before starting to work these examples, in order to see the real value of using contrast yarn, do the following:

1. Cast on 10 stitches.
2. Work in automatic for 20 rows, ending with lock at right.
3. Lever at C and work to left, bringing needles into Yarn Receiving Position.
4. Pull out several lengths of yarn to remove tension on yarn and move lock to the right, dropping work from needles.

This will happen to you now and then by accident and especially when you begin to use the Manual Lock. If you have just finished a few rows when this happens, then it is easier to just rip the whole piece and start over. But if you have a good many inches finished on a garment and your work is accidentally dropped, you certainly have no desire to rip. Cheer up, you won't have to, for you can easily replace your work on the needles.

1. If only a part of the last row has knit, unravel this partial row so that yarn is at one end.
2. Place empty needles in Yarn Receiving Position, with all latches open.

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LESSON NO. 6

SHORT ROWS

We use the term "Short Row" when only a portion of one row is knit, in order to obtain certain shaping and effects.

Short rows are used to do the following:

1. Turn heel and toe of socks.
2. Pockets.
3. Horizontal darts.
4. Circular pieces.
5. Zig zag pieces.
6. Mitering.

There are many other uses for the short row. However, these examples will give you enough experience and variety that you, yourself, will be able to think of many other uses.

A short row is made by putting one or more needles into Rest Position so that these needles stop knitting as you continue working on the remaining needles.

TURNING HEELS

In knitting, this type heel is called the "Dutch Heel." It is not the same as a Knit 1, Slip 1 heel such as is used in two-needle knitting. The Dutch Heel completely eliminates the gusset, yet fits even better.

Cast on 30 stitches and knit 10 rows, ending with yarn and lock at the right.

I. USING THE AUTOMATIC LOCK.

1. Bring the first needle at the right into Rest Position. Work 1 row. Yarn and lock are at the left.
2. Bring the first needle at the left into Rest Position. Work 1 row. Yarn and lock are at the right.

Repeat these two rows, always bringing the needle on which the yarn is hanging into Rest Position BEFORE working the row, until you have 10 needles in Rest Position at both sides, and the 10 center needles still in Working Position.

Now look at your work. Notice that each time a needle has been put into Rest Position, the yarn has actually gone across this one needle in working the next row. This is to avoid any holes or separations in your work. (You will learn the importance of this a little later.) Also notice that you have been working toward the center and that your work is longer at the center, shaping out to the sides. You have actually been decreasing, but doing so WITHOUT EVER CHANGING the number of stitches on the needles. You have only changed the number of needles USED each row.

You have now reached the halfway point in turning the heel of a sock.

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LESSON NO. 7

USE OF DECKER NEEDLES

You have already learned to use the single decker for moving stitches in order to make decreases, for replacing stitches, etc. You can also use it for making lace patterns.

In two-needle knitting, many lace patterns are made by knitting two stitches together and then wrapping the yarn around the needle. Normally, when two stitches are knit together, it is a decrease of one stitch, but in lace patterns it is simply a part of the pattern, for the yarn wrapped around the needle forms a new stitch to make up for the one decreased. This new stitch is an open one and is called an eyelet. Patterns using this method are referred to as "2 together, Yarn Over patterns."

Besides regular *Homemaker* patterns, you will probably want to use many regular two-needle patterns, and adapting them to *Homemaker* is very simple, once you understand how they are done.

2 TOGETHER, YARN OVER: In this pattern, the eyelet always FOLLOWS the 2 stitches that are worked together.

To do this on *Homemaker*, you would transfer the stitch from a specified needle to the needle immediately to the right. The empty needle is left in Working Position and forms the new stitch, or the Yarn Over. By moving the stitch to the right, the eyelet (formed on the empty needle) thus FOLLOWS the 2 together.

YARN OVER, 2 TOGETHER: About the only difference in this pattern from the first one is that the eyelet PRECEEDS the 2 stitches worked together.

To do this on *Homemaker*, you would transfer the stitch from a specified needle to the needle immediately to the left. Again the empty needle is left in Working Position to form the eyelet, which thus is made just before the 2 together.

YARN OVER, SLIP 1, KNIT 1, PASS: (You will find this referred to in two-needle patterns as PSSO - translated, this means pass slipped stitch over.)

On *Homemaker*, this is identical to Yarn Over, 2 together. In two-needle knitting, when two stitches are normally knit together, they slant towards the right. If a pattern was desired where the 2 togethers should slant in opposite directions, the PSSO would be used to achieve this. Directions would possibly read like this: Knit 2 together, yarn over, Knit 1, Yarn over, slip 1, Knit 1, PSSO. On *Homemaker* you would move the second stitch to the first needle (the 2 together). The empty needle would be the Yarn Over. You would leave the next stitch alone, for it would be the center stitch, or the Knit 1 in the above pattern. Then the fourth stitch would be moved to the fifth needle, thus forming the Yarn Over (the empty needle), and the 2 stitches on the last needle, or the PSSO. On *Homemaker*, you simply slant the stitches the way you want them to go by moving them to either the right or the left.

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LESSON NO. 8

REST POSITION PATTERNS

THE DIVIDED RULER: You used this ruler last week and learned that it will move alternate needles or needles in pairs. Now let's learn a little more about it.

The side with the smaller divisions, that moves single needles, is referred to as the 1 X 1 side. The other side is the 2 X 2. The ruler is used to set needles in certain divisions for pattern stitches.

Notice the small guide point at the end. This point fits into the needle channel. By placing the guide point by the first needle you want to move, the ruler is lined up in the correct position for all the needles.

Besides the two divisions you have already learned, there is one additional pattern that can be obtained with the divided ruler. Put all needles in neutral. Turn ruler so that the 1 X 1 side is down and bring the alternate needles into Rest Position. Turn ruler so that the 2 X 2 side is down. Place ruler between you and the butts of the needles in rest, with guide point at first needle on the right. Push ruler back to neutral. You now have a division of 3 X 1.

There are many other needle divisions that can be used for beautiful patterns. You can set the needles for these other combinations by using one of the tools (or even just your fingers) to move the needles into position. Or you might even like to invest in the adjustable Pattern Selector you will find listed in the catalog. This accessory holds 70 guides that can be set in any division you want, either to move single needles in pattern work or to move needles in groups when doing short rows.

Cast on 20 stitches and work 10 rows. Now pull 3 needles (not adjacent ones) into Rest Position and work 3 rows. It is always wise to study the WAY a pattern is formed. Then, should you drop a stitch, you will know just exactly what to do. So - look at your work. Notice that the needles in rest still have the original stitch, plus 3 separate strands of yarn. Each time you worked a row, one strand of yarn was left on top of the inactive needle.

Now put these 3 needles back into Yarn Receiving Position. BE SURE LATCHES ARE OPEN. Since the strands of yarn are in back of the latches, if you push the needles a little too far forward, the strands will cause the latch to close and you will most definitely lose the stitch on the next row. (This is why we so highly recommend the Plasti-Guide, also listed in the catalog. It puts the needles in correct working position, with no guess work whatsoever, and no chance of dropped stitches.) Now work the next row, putting needles into Automatic. Work a few more rows. Notice how the yarn has been pulled UNDER the strands of yarn, catching them up as a group, and then THROUGH the stitch.

In case you drop a stitch while doing pattern work, have no hesitancy in picking it up. Just remember this: The <u>method</u> of picking up a dropped stitch is ALWAYS the same, whether you are working plain stockinette stitch or a fancy pattern. When knitting stockinette stitch, <u>every</u> needle works <u>every</u> row. Therefore, <u>every</u> strand of yarn must be picked up. In the above Rest Position Pattern, three rows were worked while the needle was inactive. Therefore, you MUST NOT pick up each of these strands, but must skip them, picking up every 4th strand. Drop a stitch, run it down

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LESSON NO. 9

COLOR WORK

There are three distinct types of color work done in knitting.

1. Working with two or more colors to achieve a symmetrical, all-over EFFECT. We use the word effect, rather than pattern, for in this group we include horizontal stripes, narrow vertical stripes, and colors used to make plain yarn look like tweed or to give a textured effect. In this case, the color changes are made after working entire rows.

2. Working with two or more colors in definite "all-over" patterns. This group includes both the simple mathematical problems and the Fair Isle Patterns, such as used in ski sweaters. These are patterns obtained by repetition of the same pattern, or series of patterns, in the same order. Although several colors may be used in one row, the colors are still worked one at a time, by row.

3. Working with two or more colors to form certain motifs. In this group we include all the so-called graph and picture patterns, the argyle, and wide vertical stripes. You will see later why the last two are included, even though they seem to be both all over and mathematical patterns. In this group, there are numerous color changes IN ONE ROW and the colors are changed after working groups of stitches.

GROUP 1

In your practice work, use two colors that are a definite contrast. With color work, the basic color is referred to as the Main Color (MC). The contrast color (and notice that now we use the term "Contrast Color" as opposed to contrast yarn used previously) is referred to as just that - Contrast Color (CC). When many colors are used, the basic color will still be called the Main Color, and the others will be designated by letters, such as A - B - C - etc., with a color chart as guide.

AUTOMATIC LOCK COLOR PATTERNS. This work is really like magic with your new Automatic Lock. That's why we are especially calling attention to these particular patterns.

1. CANDY STRIPES - Pattern 3 in the Manual. Page 34. This pattern will prove to you how you can actually knit two rows at once, one of each color. By starting with the needles in Yarn Receiving Position and laying the Contrast Color across the needles, leaving the Main Color threaded, as the needles work, this is what they do: they first are pulled back just enough to pull the Contrast through the stitch on the needle, and then they move forward to receive the Main Color as the center eyelet passes the needles, then moving back and pulling the Main Color through the Contrast stitch just worked a second before.
NOTICE THAT YOU NEVER CHANGE THE LEVER POSITION IN PATTERNS SUCH AS THIS.

2. TWO-COLOR TWEED STITCH - Pattern 4 in the Manual. As you see, this pattern again works two rows at once. Two-needle knitting was never like this! Be sure and check that latches are open when working this pattern. Incidentally, this is another example of a staggered pattern.

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LESSON NO. 10

ODDS AND ENDS

About the only basic knitting pattern stitch we haven't covered is the Cable Stitch. You can easily make a 4 stitch cable as follows:

With double decker end of red tool, remove two stitches from two adjacent needles, and hold the tool horizontally below the needles, holding the decker end with the left hand (so the stitches won't slide off).
With double decker end of green tool, remove the 2 stitches immediately to the left of the empty needles and place these two stitches on the first two emptied needles. Then replace the two stitches from the red tool onto the two now emptied needles. A cable stitch is simply the crossing of certain stitches, and you have just crossed two stitches over two others.

The most popular cable stitch is the 6 stitch cable and to do this you should have a pair of cable needles, as listed in the catalog. These tools have 3 deckers and you work exactly as above, only moving 3 stitches instead of 2.

If you don't particularly want the cable needles, you can buy an additional blue tool, also listed in the catalog. Then you can make a 6 stitch cable as follows:

Think of the 6 stitches that form the cable pattern by number, in the following order.

6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1

With red double decker, remove stitches 3 and 2 and hold tool horizontally below needles, as you did above.
With blue decker, remove stitch 1 and now hold both the red and blue tool in the left hand.

With green double decker, remove stitches 5 and 4 and immediately replace them on empty needles 2 and 1. (Stitch 5 on needle 2 - Stitch 4 on needle 1.)
With second blue decker, remove stitch 6 and place it on needle 3.
Replace stitch from first blue decker on needle 4.
Replace stitches from red decker on needles 6 and 5. (Stitch 3 on needle 6 - Stitch 2 on needle 5.)

Cable twist is now complete.

Cable patterns vary in the number of rows that are worked between cable twists. Let's try a simple cable pattern, and we will work 10 rows between cable twists. We will use the 4 stitch cable. Since a cable is still stockinette stitch, and is done on a background of stockinette stitch, it must be set off from the rest of the work for it to show up to good advantage. In two-needle knitting, this is done by using 2 purl stitches at each side of the cable stitches. In our swatch we will duplicate this, and also show you two other ways it can be done and still be just as effective.

CABLE PATTERN

1. Cast on 40 stitches. Counter at 0. At left side, counting from the left, push the 5th and 10th needles back to neutral, leaving them in neutral throughout pattern.

2. Work 10 rows.

3. Establish pattern by making first cable twists as follows:
   At the center, remove stitches 1 and 2 at right, move 1 and 2 from left onto the empty needles, replace first two stitches at the left.

   In the same manner, cross stitches 14 and 15 with stitches 12 and 13 at both the right and left sides of work.

4. Work till counter reads 20. Before repeating the twist, work as follows:
   At both sides of the center 4 cable stitches, drop stitches 3 and 4 and rib back. At the right side, drop stitches 11 and 16, and rib back up. Now make cable twists as before, always on the same needles.

5. Work till counter reads 30. Repeat Cable twists.

6. Work till counter reads 40. Repeat both the ribs and the twists.

7. Work 10 rows. Bind off.

At the center, you have made the regulation cable, separated from the rest by 2 purl stitches at each side.

At the left (now that work is turned over and you are looking at the knit side) you have separated the cable by only one purl stitch at each side.

At the right, the cable is separated by a mock rib - or the strands made by leaving a needle in neutral.

So - take your choice.

YARNS

We haven't discussed this all important subject very much, although you have learned to use fingering yarn and 4-ply yarn, the two extremes. On this subject, it is hard to know where to begin, for the variety is endless and each month brings news of new yarns from the market.

There was a time when the weight of yarn could be judged by "ply." This means the number of strands twisted together - fingering yarn or baby yarn used to be all 2-ply and Worsted was 4-ply. But now a very fine yarn can be a 4-ply and a very thick yarn can be a 2-ply. In Europe, ply is still the determining feature, and you will find the term used in all the Passap patterns.

This is the reason it is so important for you to understand gauge. If a gauge says 8 stitches to the inch, you should know, just from your practice work, that the yarn should be about the weight of our fingering yarn. If the gauge says 3 stitches to the inch, it stands to reason that pattern was made of a much heavier yarn and at a larger tension. If the gauge is 10 or 12 stitches to the inch, then it simply has to be very, very fine yarn, and a tighter tension. These things you just have to learn for yourself.

There are many fabulous yarns available. There are raw silks, organdy ribbons, silk ribbons, chenille, corde, cottons, linens, shantungs, synthetics, orlon, nylon, rayon - and on and on, indefinitely. Each one must be experimented with and tried at different tensions. Some yarns will work much easier than others, although, in our experience with *Homemaker* we have found only one yarn - a cotton with a very long hard nub - that we could not successfully work with.

Our advise is stay away from very heavy yarns, such as rug yarns. It's rather funny, especially to an old long time handknitter, that just at the same time this wonderful *Homemaker* came to the U. S. A., so did the fad for heavy bulky 4-ply sweaters!

Now, *Homemaker* was designed to take the drudgery from knitting, and the drudgery is when you are knitting rows and rows of stockinette stitch, using very fine yarn and very fine needles. So along comes *Homemaker* that was especially made to handle this yarn - although it handles every type just as well - and all the American women who started *Homemaker*-Knitting (in the days when the Home Instruction Course was non-existent) tore out and bought knitting worsted to make bulky sweaters. And, you've probably guessed it - had no idea they had to use every other needle in order to get the proper gauge for this yarn.

You must remember to always give *Homemaker* fair try at any yarn. So many of the novelty yarns must be used in special ways to work properly. If you just cast on every needle, try to make a swatch, find you have trouble and stop - you've missed out on half the fun. It's the experimenting that teaches you the most. We've learned that ribbons must be done on skipped needle patterns to be the prettiest. That Worsted must be done on every other needle or even every 3rd needle. We've learned that some yarns work easier on a tight tension - that some won't work at all on a tight tension. But we can't possibly itemize all these things for you. You've got to do some of your own experimenting.

We have tried in these lessons to teach you everything we can about using your knitter. We have tried to impress the importance of gauge, which is the prime factor in all knitting. We have made no effort to teach you to chart your own patterns. However, in the basic book you will find simple directions for doing just this, and if you will do just as directed, you will find that charting is no deep dark secret - it's just a little math and a lot of common sense. And if you never try it, you'll never learn it.

Your Knitting Manual has some wonderful additions in this new issue - and their charts on cutting a paper pattern can be a lot of help to you. This writer happens to prefer putting the figures on paper, and following the figures, rather than cutting out a paper pattern - but every knitting instructor alive has her own methods and likes and dislikes. You can always learn from another knitter, but don't ever feel that my way is the only way or the only right way - it's just the way I, myself, like to do it. That's why so often in these lessons we have tried to give you a variety of methods and then urged you to "DO THE WAY YOU LIKE BEST." Knitting can be fun, creative, constantly new. Don't ever spoil it by making hard work of it. If something seems terribly hard to do, chances are you're doing it wrong.

The Home Knitting Institute was organized to help you, as a *Homemaker* owner. The one thing we can't do for you is to chart individual patterns. But we can and will answer your questions and help solve your problems, if you'll just let us hear from you.

Now that our course is over, there are so many things I think of that might have been included. Like raglan sleeves and full-fashioned sleeves - and blocking and many other pattern stitches. But these will have to come later.

Remember that the more you practice, the more proficient you become. Never hesitate to experiment and try out ideas of your own.

Don't worry too much about the patterns you've learned as two-needle knitters and find can't be done on *Homemaker*. Remember that 90% of all knitting is based on stockinette stitch - so to heck with the other 10%. Because there are many, many *Homemaker* patterns that we defy anyone to produce on two needles.

Not that we're opposed to two-needles - because we're still knitters - hand knitters, be it on two or 201. If you have a sudden urge to do your ribbing on two-needles, do so, by all means, and transfer your stitches from the needle directly onto the *Homemaker* needles. If you find a two-needle pattern that can't be done on *Homemaker*, and you just can't live without using it on a garment, don't hesitate - take your work off *Homemaker*, put it on a handknitting needle - work your fabulous pattern, put the stitches back on *Homemaker* - and that's that.

Always try - especially if you are a dyed in the wool, two-needle knitter, to match your handknitting gauge. Comes an evening with a big TV Spectacular, take your work off *Homemaker*, put it on the other "old-fashioned" needle, and knit merrily on while you watch the show. You won't be able to tell the difference.

In other words - have fun as a *Homemaker*-Knitter. Remember the popular song - of not so many years ago - about "doin' what comes naturally." That's what we want you to do with *Homemaker* - use it in the way it provides the most pleasure to you.

We sincerely hope these lessons have been helpful to you and that you have really learned to use your knitter. Please feel that you can write to us concerning any questions you may have, or problems that arise. We shall always welcome ideas and suggestions in connection with these lessons - and we read criticisms just as carefully and appreciate them just as much.

GOOD LUCK AND HAPPY *Homemaker*-Knitting.

3. HORIZONTAL STRIPES IN DOUBLE ROWS. Please skip to Page 36 in the Manual, and we will do horizontal stripes in three different ways.

   1. First work the pattern exactly as Manual instructs, using the Automatic Lock, but with neither yarn threaded.

   2. Rethread the Main Color. Still use the Automatic Lock, but work the two rows with the Main Color threaded, then just slip Main Color from center eyelet, hook at end of striker, and work the two rows of Contrast just as you did above.

   3. Unthread Main Color. Work 2 rows of each color, alternately, using the Manual Lock.

4. THREE COLORED SHELL. Pattern 8 in the Manual. This is well explained here, so follow it carefully. This is the same shell pattern you did previously using only one color. Again, the pattern is a staggered one. The diagrams show you the needle position. Actually, here again you have the 3 X 1 position throughout the pattern, the only change being when you bring the specified needles into Yarn Receiving Position.

   This is a pattern you might prefer doing with the Manual Lock. The difference would be this: You would eliminate the step of putting needles in Yarn Receiving Position. The 3 X 1 division would still be used and the staggering of the needles placed in Rest Position. The pattern would be worked as follows:

   1. Needles all in Yarn Receiving Position. Bring every 4th needle into Rest Position and work 3 rows with Color A, using Manual Lock.

   2. All needles from rest back to Yarn Receiving. Work 1 row on all needles.

   3. 2nd needle in Rest Position, then every 4th. Work 3 rows with Color B.

   4. All needles from rest back to Yarn Receiving. Work 1 row on all needles.

   Repeat these 4 steps, changing colors every 4 rows.

You should now be able to work the remaining two manual patterns, 5 and 6, with little trouble.

GROUP 2

THE FAIR ISLE PATTERNS. These patterns, too, are all over patterns, but are more complicated than those in the first group. In the first group, once you have worked several rows of the pattern, you can usually stop referring to the directions. Too, the directions for Group 1 can be written in WORDS. The Fair Isle Patterns are worked from a diagram or a graph, although these patterns are not referred to as graph patterns.

Turn to Page 42 in your Manual and study that entire page. The name "Fair Isle" is usually applied to all such patterns as these, although incorrectly so in many two-needle patterns. In two-needle patterns, both colors would be knit in one row, changing colors according to the pattern, with the color not in use being carried behind the other one. In doing this on two needles, it is very difficult to hold the yarn not in use at just the right tension until you are ready for it. Speed-O-Knit does Fair Isle Patterns, and the genuine ones, like a breeze. The true Fair Isle pattern has the loose threads on the back, as shown in your Manual.

IMPORTANT: Remember to pull up the NP knob. This, as you should remember, although you learned this way back in Lesson 2, controls the center cam. In this pattern, you will be working part of the row at a time, doing one color at a time. By lowering the center cam, ONLY THE NEEDLES IN YARN RECEIVING POSITION will work. The others will remain stationary.

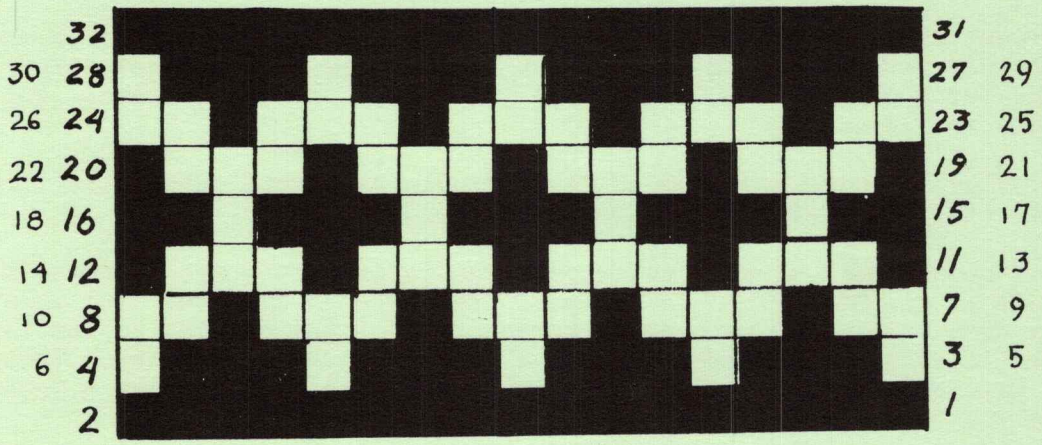
After reading the explanation on Page 42, try following the directions as written there, using the diagram given. To make it a little easier to follow, take a white card and place it under the first row of the diagram and leave it there until you have finished working both colors for that row. Then drop card one row at a time. You will actually move the lock 4 times to complete one row of the diagram.

Patterns written by us and those in two-needle books will give diagrams such as this on graph paper. In just a few minutes, you will be studying the true graph patterns, but right now have a look at the following graph of this same pattern.

If you make your own graph, on large squares, it is so much easier to read. In this case, each square is one stitch, each row of squares is TWO rows of finished work, although lock still must move 4 times to complete the row. You can look at a graph such as this, and see at a glance just how the pattern is done. Also, you can work out your own plan of numbering rows, to make it easier to understand.

Since our graph must be done in black and white - notice the figures indicating the rows. The rows are numbered to agree with your row counter. Rows done with Main Color are the dark figures - rows done with the Contrast are the lighter figures. Were you making your own graph, you could number the rows with crayons or colored pencils, to show the exact color used on that row.

Try the same pattern now, using our diagram.



GROUP 3

GRAPH PATTERNS. We use the term graph to mean any kind of multi-colored pattern that is not an all-over pattern. These patterns are usually outlined on graph paper. In two-needle books, most graph patterns are so small they are extremely hard to follow. May we suggest that you buy a pad of graph paper at a stationery store. These pads can be purchases in all sizes, even in large single sheets. We use graph paper that has 4 or 5 squares to the inch.

It is a simple matter to copy a graph on these larger squares. Then you can number the rows and the stitches, and even use different colors to indicate the colors in the pattern.

There are several good, commercial graph patterns printed, especially for making socks and sweaters, and these can be purchased in nearly any yarn department. But eventually you will want to create your own individual designs. Even if you can't draw, you can still get many clever ideas from cross-stitch patterns. These are so adaptable because they are geometric, and done in straight lines. One cross of such a pattern would represent one stitch of knitting.

FOR TRUE GRAPH PATTERNS YOU CANNOT USE THE AUTOMATIC LOCK - YOU MUST USE THE MANUAL LOCK

In these patterns, you use a small, separate ball of yarn for each color section. Wind these balls just as you learned in Lesson One, with the yarn pulling from the center. However, wind them loosely to get started, but then tighten up so the ball is compact and about the size of a walnut. Fasten end of yarn. You will find these balls much easier to work with than with the bobbins used in two-needle knitting. In starting on a graph pattern, first wind as many balls of each color as you will need for the pattern. Remember that you will need a separate ball of Main Color for each Main Color section, as well as the Contrast balls.

Included as graph work is the good old standby - the argyle sock. This is both an all over pattern and a geometric pattern - BUT SINCE IT MUST BE WORKED USING SEPARATE BALLS of yarn for each color section, it becomes a member of the graph pattern section.

Let's make a single-colored diamond of Contrast Color. This is the basic argyle pattern, which is nothing more or less than a diamond pattern, and all diamonds are alike. You will need 2 balls of main color, one ball of contrast.

Remember - Manual Lock, using fingers as direction guide. Needles always in Yarn Receiving Position.

Cast on 27 stitches with main color and work 2 rows. You are now ready to start pattern. Set counter at 0.

> Pull the center needle slightly forward, just so you have it where you can see it plainly without having to stop and count. Lay the contrast color across the latch of this needle and pull the stitch through by hand. Put this needle in rest.
>
> Lay main color, already attached to first needle at right, across the first 13 needles (all those at right of center stitch).
>
> Lay end of second ball of main color over the latch of the needle immediately to the left of the center needle and pull yarn through by hand. Put this needle in rest. Then lay main color across rest of the needles to the left of needles in rest. The reason for the 2 needles in rest is because these stitches have been worked by hand and you do not want them to work a second time when you do the other stitches for this row.

You now have this setup: main color over 13 needles; next needle has been worked with contrast and is in rest; next needle has been worked with second ball of main color and is in rest; remaining needles covered by main color. Now pull down on the balls of yarn so that they hang about 4 inches below stripper. Place the left hand lightly just above the balls and work the row. (Never have the balls pulled out where they hang down. They will easily twist if you do this. Just leave enough leeway for the number of stitches you want, and you will soon see that, as you knit the row, the balls will be stopped by the left hand and the yarn will easily feed onto the needle.) When you start new balls of color in this way, you DO NOT have to tie your yarn. You fasten in the loose ends when you are all through with the garment, thus eliminating unsightly knots.

Argyles are made in two ways, depending upon the size diamond you want. If you want a small diamond, you move your colors every row; if you want a large diamond, you knit two rows alike, then move colors. We shall make a small diamond first by written instructions.

1: Work the row. Put the needles in Rest into Yarn Receiving Position.

Row 2: Lay main color across 12 needles at left. Then take hold of contrast from beneath the main color because the two colors must cross so you will not have a hole at this point. Working from the left, if you will lay the main color with right hand, then with left hand reach under the yarn held by right hand and catch hold of the next color, you automatically make the twist. Now to continue, lay contrast across 3 needles (in the row before, contrast was across only 1 needle; therefore, you are moving color one stitch each side). Lay main color from second ball (again bringing this color from underneath contrast) over the 12 needles at right. Work row.

Row 3: Main color over 11, contrast over 5, main color over 11.

Row 4: Main color over 10, contrast over 7, main color over 10.

Row 5: Main color 9, contrast 9, main color 9.

Row 6: Main color 8, contrast 11, main color 8.

Row 7: Main color 7, contrast 13, main color 7.

Row 8: Main color 6, contrast 15, main color 6.

Row 9: Main color 5, contrast 17, main color 5.

Row 10: Main color 4, contrast 19, main color 4.

Row 11: Main color 3, contrast 21, main color 3.

Row 12: Main color 2, contrast 23, main color 2.

Row 13: Main color 1, contrast 25, main color 1.

Row 14: Contrast color 27.

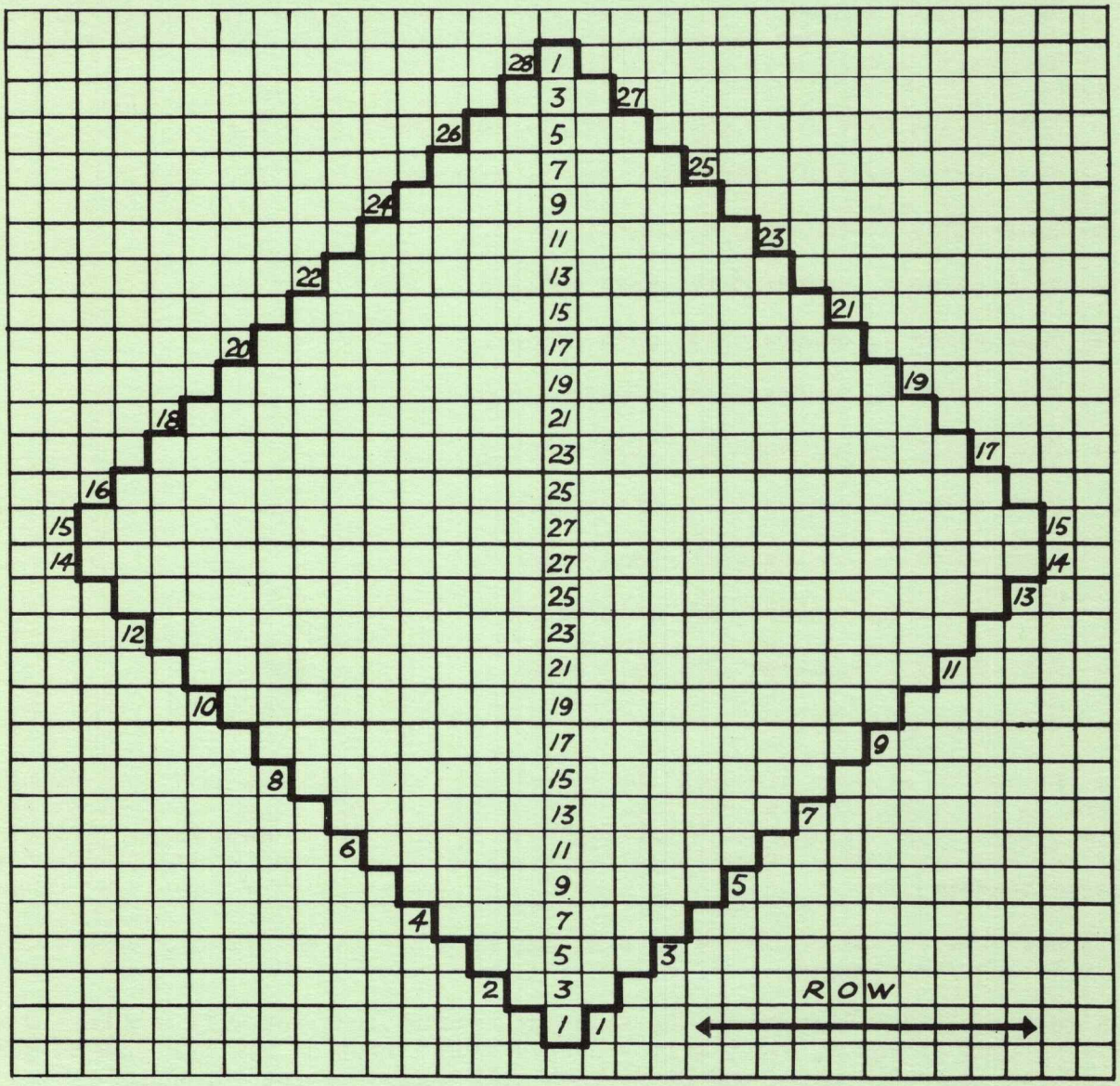
This is the center of your diamond. Do you clearly see what you have been doing? Look back at the directions as written. The number of main color stitches at each side has always been the same although lessened by one stitch each time. The center diamond has had the number of stitches increased by 2 each time (1 stitch from each main color section).

You will now reverse the procedure by starting with Row 14 and working back to Row 1, thus completing the diamond.

Now try making a large diamond in the same way, except that you will now knit 2 rows of row 1, 2 rows of row 2, etc., till you have done 2 rows of row 13. Now do just 2 rows of row 14 (not 4 rows) and start back with 2 rows of row 13, etc.

Here is the small diamond charted on graph paper. Isn't it much easier to follow on the graph than when written?

SIMPLE ARGYLE



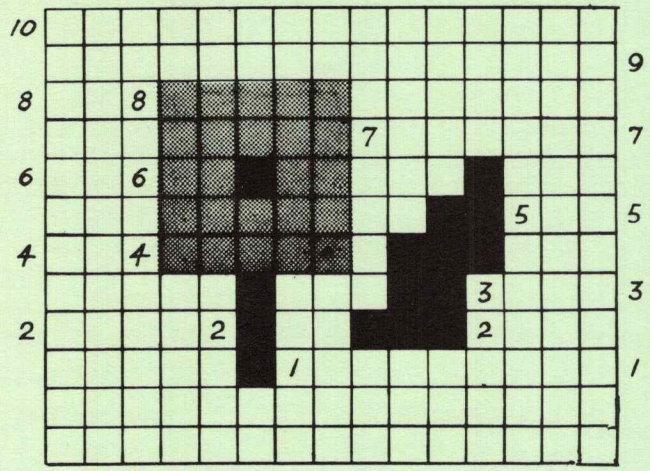
Cast on 27 stitches. Work 2 rows. Set counter on 0.

The numbers at the outside are row numbers. You want them close to the edge of the pattern for easier reading.

The numbers inside the diamond represent the number of contrast stitches in each row.

Now let's take a picture pattern, one that doesn't work in any set way, and see whether you can follow the graph easily. The following chart is enough to get you started on the rows where the colors are attached.

Color your chart lightly with the colors you intend to use. See how easy it is to read a chart done in this way.



Always center pattern.

Pink

Green

Cast on 15 stitches and work 2 rows. Set counter at 0.

Row 1: Lay main color over 9 needles. Take short end of green ball; lay over next needle; pull through by hand and put this needle into rest. Carry same strand of main color under needle in rest and lay across remaining stitches. Work row and push needle in rest back into working position.

Row 2: Main color over 5 needles, under 1, over 2, under 3, over remaining stitches. Lay green over needles skipped.

Row 3: Main color over 4, under 2, over 3, under 1, over remaining stitches. Green over needles skipped.

Row 4: Main color over 3. Lay pink across next needle; pull through by hand; put needle into rest. Then lay pink over next 4 needles. (At this point you need second ball of main color.) Attach it to the next needle; put this needle into rest; pass main color under 3 and over remaining stitches. Lay green across skipped needles.

Continue following chart.

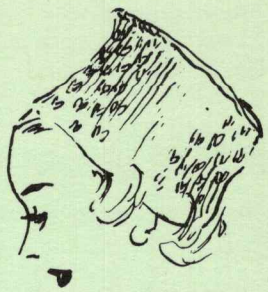
Row 6: For the center of the flower use just a short piece of yarn, working this stitch by hand and putting needle into rest till row has been knit.

Row 7: You are through with green so break off this color, leaving an end of about 3 inches.

Rows 9 and 10: Main color.

When pattern is completed and work bound off, weave in and fasten the ends of yarn.

PILL BOX HAT



MATERIAL: Spinnerin Candour 1 2-oz skein Main Color
1 2-oz skein Contrasting Color

TENSION: No. 5

GAUGE: 7 stitches - one inch
11 rows - one inch

NOTE: In working with a Pattern Stitch, as you will be for the side piece of the hat, it is even more important to check gauge than with stockinette stitch. The yarn always works up differently in a pattern stitch than in plain work. The side section of the hat should be 4 1/2" when finished - from turn of hem to bind off. BE SURE TO MAKE SWATCH AND CHECK ROWS TO THE INCH. In this pattern stitch, although you work one row of each color every time you move the lock, the contrast color is only working on alternate needles. In the majority of such stitches, the number of Main Color Rows usually determines the number of rows per inch.

CROWN: Cast on 20 stitches. Work 1 row. Lock and Yarn at the left.
At right, put end needle in Rest Position.
Work the row, and put last needle worked in Rest Position. (This is the short row method. You want 2 needles in Rest Position at the right - one goes into Rest BEFORE working the row, the second one AFTER working the row.)
Continue in this manner until you have 2 needles only in Working Position.
Now work reverse short rows. Yarn and lock at the left. Since you want to put 2 needles at a time back into Working Position, you must put 3 needles back BEFORE working the row, and bring the last one worked back into Rest Position AFTER working the row.
Continue with reverse short rows until all stitches are again in Working Position.

This completes one gore. Complete 6 gores and bind off.

SIDE: With Main Color, cast on 120 stitches.
Set counter on 0.
Work 10 rows. Set counter on 0.
Work in Tweed Stitch (No. 4 in Manual).

When counter reads 10, hem by hooking the cast on row onto the corresponding needles. Place stitches in the needle hooks.
Continue in pattern stitch until counter reads 50.
Bind off.

FINISHING: Seam the crown to form a circle. Block so that it is flat and easier to work with.
Seam side piece. Join crown to top edge of side piece. Then back stitch on right side, through both thicknesses of side and crown, about 1/4" from seam, to give a corded effect around crown.

and try your skill. Push the latch of your green tool up so that the latch will be above 3 strands, hanging down in back of them, as you catch the 4th strand in the hook of the needle. Pull strand through the stitch already on the green tool and notice that you have pulled it down, under the strands and through the original stitch, just as was done when you were working the pattern.

Before starting on our Rest Position Pattern, please keep this in mind. You will be using your lock both Manually and Automatically and since you should now be completely familiar with both, we will not refer to the position of the levers in the following directions, UNLESS the procedure is entirely different from anything yet studied.

You will probably want to keep these swatches, so make each one separately. Set your needles according to the directions, using ruler, tool or fingers, whichever you prefer.

TIPS BEFORE STARTING

In using the Divided Ruler, when you have some knitting already on the needles, you will soon discover that, as you move the needles into Rest Position, all the work will move right along with the needles, and must be pushed back. To avoid this, hold the block ruler with the other hand, placing it right under the needles and pressed against the frame of the knitter. This will hold the work securely in place.

After putting needles from Rest Position back to Yarn Receiving Position, work the next row very slowly, and BE CERTAIN ALL THE LOOPS AND THE STITCH are worked off the needles. Different yarns work in different ways. A smooth yarn will slip off the needles easily, whereas a novelty yarn may have a tendency to catch. If all the strands and the stitch do not work off on this row, the one remaining on the needle will not work off on the following rows, but will continue to remain at the back of the needle like a slip stitch. In working the row, if you see some of the stitches are not going to work completely off, use the red tool and guide them off. After you finish working the row, check. If some needles have an additional stitch or strand, plus the new stitch, correct immediately. Use the hook of the red tool, lift the strand or stitch at the front of the needle and move needle so the new stitch is in place back of the latch. Let the extra stitch drop into the open needle hook, then work it through by moving the needle by hand. If, many rows later, you find you have missed such a stitch and that it has continued to pull up, the only solution is to drop the stitches from this needle back to the row where the stitch caught, and then repair as though it were a dropped stitch.

ONE COLOR PATTERNS

Turn to Page 31 in your Manual.

Pattern 1: The Manual calls this "Rice Stitch." We call it "Seed Stitch" or "Moss Stitch." *Homemaker* does not do true seed stitch unless you want to go to a lot of trouble. Seed stitch is a Knit 1, Purl 1 combination, but, unlike ribbing, it is not uniform, but alternates every row. But this first pattern is an excellent simulated seed stitch.

Follow the directions as given in the Manual. You will want to use our other pattern books later on, so should learn to understand all types of directions. After you have worked the pattern as given in the Manual, you will find that this is what you have been doing:

1. Putting every other needle in Rest Position and working 2 rows.
2. Pushing the needles from Rest Position into Yarn Receiving Position and working 1 row.
3. Working 1 row on all needles.
4. Bringing the alternate needles into Rest Position and doing the same thing all over again.

An even simpler explanation would be:

1. Work 2 rows with every other needle in Rest Position.
2. Work 2 rows on all needles.
3. Work 2 rows with alternate needles in Rest Position.
4. Work 2 rows on all needles.

Pattern 2: The Shell Pattern in the Manual. Again follow directions as given.

Simplified, the directions would read:

1. Work 3 rows with every 4th needle in Rest Position.
2. Work 1 row on all needles.
3. Work 3 rows with every 4th needle in Rest Position, BUT THIS TIME, start by putting the second needle in rest, then counting from this needle.

In the above pattern, the needle division is always 3 working, 1 in rest. Sometimes the wording "start with the second needle" is confusing. If you will study the following visual explanation, you can see just what this means and why it is done. The X represents the needle in rest.

1st Division: . . . X . . . X . . . X . . . X . . .

2nd Division: . X . . . X . . . X . . . X . . . X .

Notice that in the second division, it is the <u>center</u> needle of the first working group that is now put in rest. You will find all patterns like this have an uneven number of stitches, just so that you <u>do</u> have a center needle. Changing patterns in this way is called staggering the pattern.

Work some additional rows, but this time keep repeating just the 1st Pattern Division. In other words, set your needles 3 working, 1 in rest, and work 3 rows. Then work 1 row on all needles. Bring THE SAME NEEDLES AS BEFORE into Rest Position, etc.

Now you can see the difference when you stagger a pattern.

You can really use your row counter to good advantage in pattern work. Take these last two samples as an example. In both variations the needles are in Rest Position for 3 rows, then worked on the 4th row. So every time your row counter shows that the next row will make a multiple of 4, you know it is time to put the needles back. In the second swatch, this is true throughout the entire pattern worked this way, moving the same needle each time. In the staggered pattern you have two pattern divisions, each one taking 4 rows to complete. If you get confused and are not sure which needle division you should use next, always check by the counter. If the number registered on the counter is divisible by 8, you have complete both pattern divisions and are ready to start over. If the number on the counter is divisible by 4, BUT NOT BY 8, you have worked only the first pattern division, and are now ready for the second.

Work the 3 patterns on Page 32 in your Basic Book, listed under "Raised Pattern Stitches." (Ignore reference to stripper - the Automatic Lock requires no stripper tension.)

Notice that all of these patterns show up beautifully on the purl side (the side that is usually the wrong side of your work) and that on the knit side you have just the merest shadowed pattern effect. So, when using stitches such as these, always plan to use the purl side as the right side of the garment. Stitches such as these can also be used effectively in bands and trims with the majority of the garment being stockinette stitch. To get this effect, when ready to work the band, you would remove work on contrast, turn, replace stitches, work the number of rows for the band, turn, and replace. Sounds ccnfusing, but the time will come when you can remove 201 stitches, turn your work, and replace the stitches in a very few minutes - and the effects you get are well worth the effort.

You should also know how these stitches compare with two-needle patterns. A needle put into Rest Position is the same as a Slipped Stitch in two-needle knitting. On *Homemaker*, the needle rests, holding the stitch so that it is not worked. On two needles, the stitch is merely slipped from one needle to the other, again not being worked. So, you see, there are many other patterns you can learn to do on *Homemaker* by making use of two-needle slipped patterns - for you must always remember this: *Homemaker*-KNITTING IS STILL CONSIDERED HANDKNITTING.

REST POSITION LACE PATTERNS

Lace work made with needles in Rest Position is entirely different than eyelet lace work. In eyelet work, you made the lace patterns by moving stitches to form open spaces. Now you are going to make lace patterns simply by not using certain needles, or in moving just needles, but never stitches.

Let's do some "SKIPPED NEEDLE" work, for this is the first step in doing these patterns.

If you didn't try the Mock Rib when you made your socks, try it now. Put the needles out so they are in this division: 2 out, 1 neutral, 2 out, 1 neutral, etc., until you have 16 needles out (8 groups of 2 needles). Cast on in the usual manner, just as though there were no spaces between the needles. Work 20 rows, and bind off. Notice that this LOOKS LIKE ribbing, but, as we have pointed out before, it has no elasticity at all. However, this mock rib can be used to good advantage when you want the APPEARANCE ONLY of a purl stitch, as in a skirt.

Make another swatch, but this time set your needles with 3 out, 5 in neutral, and repeat, until you have 18 needles out (6 groups of 3). Again cast on, just carrying the yarn across the space between the groups. Work 30 rows.

Then work 30 more rows, but this time put the center needle of the group of three into Rest Position and work 3 rows. Back to Yarn Receiving and work 1 row. Repeat these 4 rows for pattern. Now bind off.

BINDING OFF WHEN USING SKIPPED NEEDLES

Bind off the first 3 stitches in the usual manner, ending with having pulled the yarn through the two stitches on the 3rd needle. Pull this loop out so that it is the same length as the space between the groups, and place the loop on the first needle in the next group. Hold your work so that you do not draw this loop up as you continue to bind off. One way to be absolutely sure that the loop stays as wide as the space is to do this:

> Leave the last needle of the first group in Rest Position after you have removed the stitch pulled into the long loop. Bring the loop OVER this needle as you place it on the first needle of the next group. Also, bring the yarn OVER the needle in Rest Position, and continue to bind off, pushing the remaining needles into neutral as soon as they are emptied, but leaving this one needle in rest until you have finished binding off all the stitches. This needle acts as an anchor in keeping the work stretched to just the correct width. When you are finished, just slide the needle back to neutral.

Notice the difference in this stitch after you started putting the one needle in Rest. Patterns similar to the one you have just made are used a lot however when working with the novelty yarns - such as the ribbons and straws. This stitch has the appearance of being rows of Hairpin Lace.

Speaking of Hairpin Lace - if you've ever made it and struggled with getting the right loops joined in the right places - let's make a strip of Hairpin Lace on *Homemaker* and see what a joy it can be!

HAIRPIN LACE

Set needles as follows: 1 out, 5 neutral, 2 out, 5 neutral, 1 out.

HAVE YOU BEEN REMEMBERING TO MOVE YOUR FEATHER COMBS TO COVER END STITCHES?

Cast on in the usual manner and work 30 rows. Then bind off in this manner: Pull the yarn through the stitch at the right, pulling the loop out long enough to stretch to the next needle (Use the needle just emptied in rest as an anchor). Then bind off the two center stitches. Break yarn and pull through the last stitch of this center group, ending the bind off at this point. Pull the last needle back to neutral, letting the last stitch fall off that needle.

You wouldn't be doing this in an actual garment, but we want you to make a comparison.

Look at your swatch and notice that one side is securely bound off, as is the center. The other side is still an open stitch. Pull on this open stitch and you will find you can unravel it clear to the beginning, leaving a row of loops along that side. This is the way Hairpin Lace looks when the strip is finished.

In many Hairpin Lace Patterns, made in strips, the loops of two strips are interwoven for certain effects. Therefore, if you were using such a pattern, you would bind off ONLY THE CENTER 2 STITCHES, leaving BOTH end stitches open so that you could undo them in order to have the loops.

But - if the pattern you are using tells you to "work one single crochet in each loop," then you would bind off all stitches. In Hairpin Lace, <u>after</u> this row of single crochet has been worked, is then just like the finished edge of the side of the strip you made and fastened off. You can vary the width of the space between the needles, just as in true Hairpin Lace you can vary the size of the fork.

Just for fun - make a swatch like this: 2 needles out, 20 in neutral, 2 out. Cast on as usual and work 30 rows. Bind off, pulling the last loop from the first group as wide as the space between to finish binding off. Now fold the piece lengthwise so the stitches formed by the 2 groups at either end are now together - and you have - of all things - *Homemaker* FRINGE. You can use this for all sorts of trims. You can make it as narrow or as wide as you wish, and it will always be nice and even. You can leave it in loops, or cut it. Lot's more fun than wrapping yarn around a piece of cardboard!

Here's another way to make fringe. Cast on 2 stitches. Leave 4 needles in neutral and bring the next needle into Rest Position. USE MANUAL LOCK. Work to the right. Now bring yarn under, then over the needle in rest, and back across the 2 needles working. Work the row. Continue to work this way, looping the yarn each time over the needle in rest at the left. Every 8 or 10 rows, pull the Rest Position needle back toward neutral, letting the loops fall off so they won't pile up. Then put the needle back in Rest Position and continue.

Well - back to our lace patterns, for again we seem to have wandered away from the current subject!

Try patterns 2 and 3, under Lace Patterns, on Page 32 of the Basic Book. Pattern 10 in the Manual is the same as Pattern 2 above, but has 3 needles in the working groups rather than two. You can vary the settings of your needles, both those working and those in rest, and obtain an unlimited number of different pattern stitches.

Have you ever wondered why *Homemaker* has 201 needles, instead of just 200? There is a definite reason for the extra needle - it's to enable you to make all pattern stitches come out even, with both sides the same. For example, if you wanted to do one red stitch, one white stitch across the entire row, the extra needle means you can end with red, just as you started. Same with patterns such as the ones you have done in this lesson using uneven numbers. In all patterns, you want to use a number of stitches that will let you both start and end the pattern with the same combination of needles or colors.

COMBINATION LACE PATTERNS

You have learned three methods for making lace patterns.

1. Eyelet or 2 together, Yarn Over.
2. Skipped needles or Hairpin Lace.
3. Slipped stitch or Rest Position.

Now let's combine all three of these methods into one pattern.

1. Cast on 31 stitches. Counter on 0. Work 10 rows.

2. Transfer stitch at right of CENTER NEEDLE to the center needle. PUT THE EMPTY NEEDLE IN NEUTRAL. (Before, when doing eyelet work, you have left the empty needle in position.)

3. Work 1 row. Bring center needle into Rest Position.

4. Transfer the first stitch at left of center needle to the needle on the left: transfer the first stitch at right of center needle to the needle on the right. Empty needles in neutral.

5. Work 1 row.

6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5. You now have 3 needles in neutral at each side of the center needle, which is still in Rest Position.

7. Bring back into Working Position, at each side, the last two needles emptied. Work 1 row.

8. Bring the next 2 needles, one at each side, back to Working Position. Work 1 row.

9. Bring last 2 needles back to Working Position, and PUT CENTER NEEDLE INTO YARN RECEIVING POSITION, latch open. Lever at C. Work 1 row.

10. Lever at A. Work 10 more rows. Don't bind off, for we'll make another similar pattern stitch on this same swatch.

1. Place center stitch on the needle to the left. Empty needle in neutral. Work 2 rows.

2. At left of the center space, transfer first stitch to needle on the left, empty needle in neutral. At the right, transfer first stitch to needle on the right, empty needle in neutral. Work 2 rows.

3. Continue emptying one needle at each side, every 2 rows, moving the stitches at the left to the left, those on the right to the right, until you have 9 needles in neutral.

4. Now reverse the process, by bringing one needle at each side back into Working Position, working from the outer edge in toward the center. Always work 2 rows before bringing next pair of needles into position. Do this until all needles are again in Working Position, having ended by bringing the center needle back. Work a few more rows and bind off.

REMEMBER THIS: One empty needle alone will always form a new stitch. Two or more needles won't, but would have to have new stitches cast on before working.

WOMAN'S DICKEY

MATERIAL: Bernat's Glenspun (3 1-oz skeins)

TENSION: No. 5

GAUGE: 8 stitches - one inch
12 rows - one inch

BACK: Cast on 80 stitches, centering work.
Set counter on 0.
Work even until counter reads 136. Work is now divided for center back opening. (You can remove half the stitches, working one side at a time with the Automatic Lock, or use two balls of yarn and work both sides at once with the Manual Lock.)
Divide at exact center and work till counter reads 172 rows.

TO SHAPE SHOULDER: At the shoulder edge (both sides), bind off 6 stitches. Bind off 4 stitches 4 times. (Total of 22 stitches in each shoulder.)

BACK NECK BAND: On remaining stitches, work 1". Rib in Knit 2, Purl 2. Work 1" more for facing. Bind off.

FRONT: Bring the 88 center needles out for casting on. The center 24 needles will be the lace panel up the front of the dickey. Before casting on, set needles for pattern, starting at the center 0 and working out to the right, as follows:

Leave 2 needles out, push one back to neutral, leave next one out, one back to neutral. 4 out, 1 neutral, 1 out, 1 neutral. Now set the 12 needles to the left of the center 0 in the same way.

Cast on and work 2 rows. Set counter on 0.

PATTERN: Work 3 rows with the 4 single needles in Rest Position.
Needles in Rest back to Yarn Receiving and work 1 row.

Repeat these 4 rows until counter reads 162 rows.

TO SHAPE NECK: (Use 2 balls of yarn and work both sides at once with the Manual Lock - or remove one side, and work one side at a time with the Automatic Lock.)

Bind off the center 24 stitches.
Decrease one stitch at neck edge <u>every</u> row, 5 times.

You must now watch your row counter, for you must start shaping the shoulder to match the back, when counter reads 172, and, AT THE SAME TIME, continue decreasing at the neck edge, every other row, 5 times more.

FRONT NECK BAND: Put the center 76 needles in Yarn Receiving Position. Holding purl side facing you, pick up the center 24 stitches and put on the center 24 needles. Then pick up 26 stitches at each side of the neckline. Finish the band same as the back.

FINISHING: Sew shoulder seams. Turn neck facing in and hem in place. Work 1 row single crochet along 1 side, chain 5, skip first stitch on lower edge, work 1 triple crochet in next stitch, *chain 1, skip 1, 1 triple, repeat from * across bottom. Work 1 row single crochet along other side and repeat beading across other lower edge, chain 1, turn, work 1 row single crochet around all 4 sides. Work 1 row single crochet around neck opening. Weave elastic, cut to waist measurement, through front and back beading and fasten.

SLIP 1, KNIT 2 TOGETHER, PASS: In this case, there is an actual decrease of two stitches. The 2 together makes one decrease, and by passing a third stitch over the decrease, one more stitch is eliminated. Therefore, there would have to be two eyelet stitches added to make up the correct number of stitches. This particular grouping is used a great deal to form the point in a lace pattern.

To do this on *Homemaker*, you would first determine, from the pattern, which needle would be the one to form the point. You would then transfer the stitch on the left to this needle. Then you would transfer the stitch on the right to this same needle. You would now have 3 stitches on this one needle, with an empty needle at either side, to form the eyelets.

Once you have worked some of these patterns, as you are going to do very shortly, you will see how simple they are to do, either by *Homemaker* directions or by two-needle directions.

Before we start, there is one other 2 together pattern that you will find in two-needle directions that isn't quite so easy to do, but that certainly can be done. This would be a pattern where the Yarn Over did not come immediately adjacent to the 2 together. Such a pattern might read: Yarn Over, Knit 5, 2 together, Knit 5.

Since you can't obtain an empty needle in the middle of your work UNLESS you eliminate a stitch, obviously you must do some moving of stitches in order to get the empty needle just where the pattern says it should be.

To do this on *Homemaker*, you would first determine which needle would be the 2 together needle. And since the Yarn Over comes BEFORE the 2 together, that means you must move the stitch from the right onto the needle that is to hold the two stitches. But there are to be 5 single stitches between this needle and the empty needle. Therefore, you must move 5 stitches, each over one needle to the left, thus giving you the empty needle 5 stitches to the right of the needle holding the two stitches.

In two-needle knitting, in order to complete an eyelet, you must work two rows. In the first row, you make the yarn over, which is just a loop and not really a completed stitch. In the second row, this yarn over is worked and is now a true stitch.

On *Homemaker*, it also takes two rows to complete an eyelet. On the first row, the empty needle is left in Working Position and the yarn simply goes into position in the needle hook. On the second row, the actual stitch is formed. The main difference in doing these patterns with 2 needles or with 201 needles is this: With 2 needles, you work the pattern stitches as you come to them. With *Homemaker*'s 201 needles, you SET THE PATTERN FIRST, across the entire row, and then work the 2 rows. So don't forget this little rule:

1. Set the pattern.
2. Work two rows.

EYELETS

Eyelets alone, and not part of a pattern stitch, are used for beadings to run a drawstring through, for a fold line to give a scalloped effect, and a single eyelet makes an excellent small buttonhole for baby clothes. So let's get started on some patterns.

Cast on 30 stitches and work 10 rows. Now make a row of eyelets by moving every other stitch to the needle on the left. (In plain eyelets, the stitches can all slant one direction.) Unless the pattern calls for the decreases slanting in opposite directions, you will find it much easier to transfer a stitch to the left rather than to the right. Try both ways and you will understand why this is true.

NEVER move either the first stitch or the last stitch, for this would form a true decrease. In a row of eyelets, start by moving the second stitch onto the 3rd needle. Always end with last needle still in place, either having two stitches on it, or two stitches on the needle before it. THE NUMBER OF NEEDLES IN WORKING POSITION MUST REMAIN THE SAME - when they each hold a stitch, or when part of them are empty.

When all stitches have been transferred, if you have placed them in the needle hooks, just continue knitting. If you have pulled the needle into Rest Position when moving the stitches, put all the needles, including the empty ones, in Yarn Receiving Position and work the row. After working two rows, the eyelets are complete.

Work 10 more rows, and we'll make a scalloped hem. In doing this, try using the hook of the red tool and the decker (not at the same time, of course) to see which you prefer. Bring the needles slightly forward, enough to open the latches.

Fold your work up, so that the cast-on row is in line with the needles. Starting at the right, hook every cast-on stitch onto the needles. When the cast-on row has been picked up, if all stitches are in the hooks, push the needles back to Working Position and work the row. If part of the stitches are in back of the latches, put all needles in Yarn Receiving Position to work the first row.

Work 10 more rows. Now admire the neat scalloped hem. Incidentally, this is the manner of making a *Homemaker* hem - be it scalloped or plain. Just remember that before hemming, you must work twice as many rows as you want in the hem.

TUCKS

Of course, a tuck is the same as a hem, except that it's not at the beginning of your work. A cast-on row is simple enough to pick up, but in making a tuck, you must pick up stitches along a row that is between other rows. So the easiest thing to do is to prepare in advance by marking the row you want to pick up AS YOU KNIT IT.

Since any hem or tuck is evenly divided, you work twice as many rows as you want. You must mark the row BEFORE working the tuck rows. Let's make a tuck that will be 10 rows deep when finished.

Yarn and lock at the right. Counter on 0.

1. For the next row ONLY, thread a contrast yarn through the center feeding eyelet, leaving the main color threaded. Hold contrast up above the eyelet as you work this row, so that both colors feed to the needles. Then unthread and break off the contrast.

2. Work 20 rows.

3. Notice that the marked row is very easy to see. Fold work so that the marked row is in line with the needles. Using the blue decker, slide it under each double stitch in the marked row, starting at the right, and place this stitch in the hook of its corresponding needle. DO NOT PULL THE NEEDLES INTO REST this time - it is much easier to see what you are doing if you leave the needles in Working Position, moving them forward just enough to open the latches.

4. When all the stitches from the marked row have been placed on the needles, continue knitting for 20 rows.

We will make one more tuck before stopping - but first a word about removing contrast yarn used in marking. Since both ends of the contrast are free, all you have to do is pull it out. But YOU DO NOT HAVE TO REMOVE THE CONTRAST the moment it has served its purpose. You can wait until the entire garment is completed and then remove it.

Let's do a scalloped tuck. Decide how deep you want the tuck to be. Mark the row. Work the number of rows you actually want the tuck to be. Then a row of eyelets. Work two rows to form them. Then work the remaining rows for the tuck and hem as before.

This scalloped edge has many uses. It can be used in hems and tucks, as you have just done, and this means it can be used for the edges of sleeves, collars, pockets, etc. You can also use it as a trim up the front of blouses, etc., simply by picking up the stitches and then making a small tuck with a scalloped edge.

One last word before getting back to our lace patterns that we rather left hanging in the air! If you are very lazy, remember that the multiple decker, listed in the catalog, will make 10 eyelets at once. This is a most handy accessory to have for moving more than one stitch at a time. It is adjustable and can be set to move any number of stitches, from one to 20.

EYELET LACE PATTERNS

Turn to Page 32 in your basic book. (Your Automatic *Homemaker* is so greatly improved that it requires no stripper setting as did the standard. Just omit any reference in the basic book that refers to a stripper setting.)

Work the three patterns under the Eyelet Patterns. This will give you a very good working idea of how these patterns are made. Also, try following some two-needle patterns that are based on the 2 together, yarn over method.

TENSION

We've already mentioned the importance of gauge. And by now you must realize that the tension is what controls the gauge. We think you need a little variety now in your work, so before we are ready to do our weekly pattern, let's experiment with tension. Cast on 30 stitches.

First set your tension as low as it goes, on No. 1. Now this is too tight for most yarns, and you may have trouble working it. IF your yarn works easily, work 10 rows. IF NOT, change to No. 2. Work 10 rows on every whole number setting of your tension dial. When you have completed the 10 rows with tension at 10, bind off and keep this swatch for future reference.

One thing you should keep in mind - the numbers on your tension gauge DO NOT CORRESPOND to the sizes of handknitting needles. But neither the size of the needle nor the number of the tension setting is important - THE GAUGE IS WHAT MATTERS. Regardless of what needles a two-needle pattern calls for and regardless of what tension a *Homemaker* pattern calls for - you can use any size needle and any tension THAT WILL GIVE YOU THE SPECIFIED GAUGE. For the pattern is worked out by the gauge, and not by the needle size.

THIS ABOVE STATEMENT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING FOR YOU TO REMEMBER IN ANY KNITTING YOU EVER DO.

Suppose you want a looser tension than you had using the setting at 10. Here's how you do it.

Use your divided ruler (which we haven't mentioned before, and which you will really learn about next week). Notice each side is a different division. Put the widest divided side in back of your needles and bring the ruler toward you. The needles come forward in pairs of two. Push them all back to neutral and turn the ruler so the smaller divided side is down. Again bring the ruler toward you and you now have brought alternate needles forward.

Keep 30 of these needles out, at the center, and push all the others back to neutral. Now cast onto these 30 needles, just as though they were consecutive ones. Set tension at 1 and work 10 rows. Then work 10 rows on every tension setting as you did before and after completing 10 rows with tension at 10, bind off. Do this as you always do, but rather loosely.

Now look at your swatch and notice that it has the appearance of a ridged piece of work, rather than a solid piece. Take hold of both ends and give a quick jerk and all the stitches fill into the spaces. Lay this swatch aside.

Now bring every 3rd needle forward till you have 30 needles out (leaving two needles in neutral between each needle out). Cast on as before, and work the same swatch and again bind off loosely. Jerk the work as before to fill in the spaces.

Now compare the three swatches and you will have a very good idea of how you obtain many different gauges on *Homemaker*. One important thing to remember in using skipped needles is this: BEFORE MEASURING FOR GAUGE, pull your work into a solid piece. Also remember that when you use every other needle, you have a maximum number of 101 stitches you can use. With every 3rd needle, you have 67.

For our pattern this week we have chosen an afghan made of 4-ply knitting worsted. This type yarn cannot be used on every needle for it would be entirely too tight and stiff when finished and wouldn't be much fun to work. But using skipped needles with 4-ply, you can get just about any gauge you want.

We have chosen an afghan pattern from the selection of the Columbia-Minerva Corporation, and have their permission to use the pattern. This yarn comes in prepared kits, and each kit will make 4 strips of an afghan. For an afghan 48" X 65", you will need 4 kits. (It takes 2 ounces per strip.) The afghan is shaded and can be obtained in shades of blue, green, rose, beige.

Because we have tried in this lesson to show you how easily *Homemaker* does the same patterns as found in two-needle knitting, we are going to give you first the handknit directions, and then the *Homemaker* directions.

Remember to make a swatch first, using every 3rd needle, then stretch it to check the measurement, given on the next page. As you set your pattern, keep the stitches in the needle hooks.

CALYPSO QUARTED AFGHAN

Pattern courtesy of Columbia-Minerva Corporation

Approximate Size 48" X 65"

To complete an afghan this size, 4 kits are required. One kit contains 4 shades of one color, 2 ounces of each. Calypso Germantown Knitting Worsted

GAUGE: Strip should measure 3 inches. (We found that by using every 3rd needle with tension at 10, our strip was the right width. However, be sure to check your own work.)

Following are the directions for one strip. All strips are made alike.

TWO NEEDLE PATTERN	*Homemaker* PATTERN
In this pattern, after the directions are given for rows 1 and 2, every even numbered row is purled.	In *Homemaker* pattern, set the stitches first, then work 2 rows each time.
Cast on 11 stitches.	Using every 3rd needle, cast on 11 stitches. Set counter at 0.
Row 1: Knit.	Row 1: Work one row.
Row 2: Purl.	Row 2: Work back.
Row 3: Knit 5, Yarn Over, Knit 2 together, Knit 4.	Row 3: 6th stitch on 7th needle. (Always leave empty needles in Working Position.)
Row 5: Knit 4, (Yarn Over, Knit 2 together) 2 times, Knit 3.	Row 5: 5th stitch on 6th needle - 7th stitch on 8th needle.
Row 7: Knit 3, (Yarn Over, Knit 2 together) 3 times, Knit 2.	Row 7: 4th stitch on 5th needle - 6th stitch on 7th needle - 8th stitch on 9th needle.
Row 9: Knit 2, (Yarn Over, Knit 2 together) 2 times, Knit 1.	Row 9: 3rd stitch on 4th needle - 5th stitch on 6th needle - 7th stitch on 8th needle - 9th stitch on 10th needle.
Row 11: Same as Row 7.	Row 11: Same as Row 7.
Row 13: Same as Row 5.	Row 13: Same as Row 5.
Row 15: Same as Row 3.	Row 15: Same as Row 3.
Row 16: Purl.	Row 16: Work back.

Repeat Pattern from Row 1, seventeen times more. (Row counter on *Homemaker* will read 288 rows.) Bind off.

TO COMPLETE AFGHAN: Make 16 strips, having 4 strips of each color. Join strips by overcasting stitches together on wrong side of work, shading from dark to light, then back to dark, and repeating once, ending with darkest shade.

FRINGE: Wind yarn over a 5 inch cardboard 24 times with matching color yarn for each strip. Fold and knot 3 strands, having 4 fringe at each end.

We will now work in reverse, working back out to the sides, adding one new needle each row to those in Working Position.

You stopped by bringing the 10th needle at the left into Rest Position. If you did not work back to the right, do so now. Yarn and lock at the right.

1. Put the inner needle at the right side from Rest Position into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at B. Work the row.

2. Put the inner needle at the left from Rest Position into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at C. Work the row.

Repeat these two rows until you have put the last needle into Yarn Receiving Position, have worked this row, and now all needles are back in Working Position. You have completed turning the heel and can now take a good look and see what a neat job *Homemaker* has done. The toe of a sock is turned in exactly the same manner.

II. USING THE MANUAL LOCK.

Work 10 rows to divide the two heels. On the last row, bring the needles into Yarn Receiving Position and end with yarn and lock at the right. You will now place yarn in position by hand and use the finger as direction guide.

1. Lever at C. Place yarn across needles. Work the row.

2. Bring last needle worked into Rest Position.

3. Lever at B. Place yarn across needles. Work the row.

4. Bring last needle worked into Rest Position.

Now notice that yarn hangs from the last needle put into Rest Position.

5. Lay yarn across all needles, including those in Rest Position and work to the left.

6. Bring the last needle worked into Rest Position. (You now have two needles in Rest Position at the left. Yarn is hanging from the last needle put into Rest Position and is lying over the outer needle.)

7. Lay yarn across the needles, without moving it's position, and notice that it goes over the needle to which it is attached, but DOES NOT go over the outer needle. Work the row.

8. Bring last needle worked at the right into Rest Position. Note that the yarn is in the same position as it was at the left.

9. Lay yarn across the needles and again it goes over the needle to which it is attached, but NOT over the outer needle. Work the row.

Continue in this manner until you have 10 needles in Rest Position at each side and 10 needles still working at the center.

Complete the turn as follows:

1. Let yarn hang straight down between the needle to which it is attached and the closest needle in Rest Position.

2. Bring yarn up between the first two needles in Rest Position (those immediately next to the ones still working).

3. Holding yarn out to the side, push the innermost needle that is in Rest Position back into Yarn Receiving Position. As you do this, you must be sure the latch is open, so that when you place the yarn it will lie in the hook of this needle.

You will find it is so much easier to put the yarn in position before moving the needle. And there is a very good reason for you to hold the yarn out to the side. First, try putting the needle into Yarn Receiving Position and then bringing the yarn into position so it can go over this needle. See how much easier it is to do the way we suggest above? Now put your yarn into position first, across the needles, and then put the needle into Yarn Receiving Position. Do you see what would happen? The yarn would be in back of the latch and would not go into the needle hook and this stitch would drop when you worked the row.

4. Check that yarn and needle are in correct position and work the row.

5. Let the yarn hang as before, and then bring it up between the two inner needles at the left that are in Rest Position. Hold yarn out to the side, and put the inner needle back into Yarn Receiving Position, latch open.

6. Lay yarn across needles and work the row.

Continue in this manner, putting one needle at a time back into Yarn Receiving Position, being certain yarn goes across each added needle, until all needles are again working. Work a few more rows and bind off.

POCKETS

Cast on 40 stitches and work 40 rows. Yarn and lock at the right.

1. Put 10 needles at the left into Rest Position and work to the left.

2. Put 10 needles at the right into Rest Position and work to the right.

3. Place feather combs so they cover the two outer needles of the center 20 needles that are still in Working Position.

4. Set counter on 0. Work 40 rows. Yarn and lock at the right.

5. Put the 10 needles at the left back into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at B. Work the row.

6. Put the 10 needles at the right back into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at C. Work the row.

7. Lever at A. Work 10 more rows and bind off.

Pull the 40 rows worked on the center needles to the purl side. Seam the sides and you have a neat, knit-in pocket.

HORIZONTAL DARTS

Cast on 30 stitches and work 20 rows. Yarn and lock at the right.

I. USING THE AUTOMATIC LOCK.

1. At the left, bring 4 needles into Rest Position. Place hand just under these needles and hold your work against the knitter. This is so that the tension of the yarn feed will not pull the end stitches when you work the row. Work to the left.

2. Bring the last needle worked (the 5th from the left side) into Rest Position. (You can now let go of the work.) Again this is so that the yarn will go across the last needle worked in order to avoid a separation. Always remember to hold down on your work until you have worked the row and pulled this needle into Rest Position.

3. Work back to the right.

4. Put 4 additional needles at the left into Rest Position. Work the row. Bring last needle worked into Rest Position.

5. Work back to the right.

Continue for several more rows, putting 4 needles at a time into Rest Position, BEFORE working to the left, and then put the last needle worked into Rest Position AFTER the row is worked. (Your short row division is actually 5 needles.)

Now stop and look at your work. Notice that one side of your knitting is longer than the other. This is because you have continued knitting the stitches at the right while the stitches at the left have been held. Darts such as this are usually used to give extra bust fullness in blouses. Horizontal darts can be made at just one side, as for cardigans, or at both sides for pullovers.

Put all needles that are in Rest Position into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at B. Work the row. Lever at A. Work 9 more rows. Yarn and lock at the right.

Now work the same horizontal dart as before, but this time, put the 4 needles at the left into Rest Position, BUT DO NOT PUT THE LAST NEEDLE WORKED INTO REST POSITION. After working to the left, immediately work back to the right. Repeat this for several rows. Then put all needles back into Working Position and work 10 rows.

Now compare the two darts and you can see for yourself just how important it is for the yarn to be in the correct position.

II. USING THE MANUAL LOCK.

Since you should now be completely familiar with the difference in using the two locks, we will omit all reference to placing yarn across the needles, moving levers, etc. You should be able to do all this without much concentrating.

1. Yarn and lock are at the right. Put 5 needles at the left into Rest Position.

2. Work the row.

3. Bring the yarn down between the last needle worked and the first needle in Rest Position, then up between the two needles in Rest Position, closest to the center. Then lay yarn back across the needles. In this way it goes over the one needle in rest. Again this is done to avoid the hole at the division. When using the Manual Lock, this procedure is referred to as "looping the yarn." When directions read: Knit a row, loop yarn, knit back - it means that after knitting the short row, you bring the yarn up over the nearest needle that is in Rest Position before working back.

4. Work back to the right.

5. Bring 5 more needles at the left into Rest Position.

6. Work the row, loop and work back.

Repeat this several times, then put all needles back into Yarn Receiving Position and work on all needles for several rows. Bind off.

CIRCULAR KNITTING

Cast on 20 stitches.

1. Yarn and lock at the right. Work one row.

2. Bring last needle worked, at extreme left, into Rest Position. Work back to the right.

Repeat these two rows, putting needles in Rest Position, one at a time, ONLY at the left, until you have just one needle still in Working Position at the right. Yarn and lock at the right.

3. Put all needles (except the single one that is still in Working Position at the right) into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at B. Work the row. Lever at A.

Now continue exactly as before, putting one needle at a time at the left into Rest Position, until again just the one needle is still working at the right.

Each section that you make is a gore. As you continue, you will see that you can actually knit a complete circle on *Homemaker*. This is the principle of knitting a circular skirt. For a skirt, groups of needles, rather than single needles, are put in Rest Position, starting at the waist line edge, and the entire skirt is worked sideways.

You have now seen that, in short rows, it is the needle holding the yarn that is the important one, in order to avoid holes. For this reason, when the short row division is more than one needle, you always BRING ONE NEEDLE LESS THAN THE DESIRED NUMBER into Rest Position, before working the row. Then you bring the last needle worked, the one holding the yarn, into Rest Position, after working row.

In reverse short rows, when you are returning the needles to Working Position, the needle holding the yarn is still the important one. Therefore, you must PUT ONE NEEDLE MORE THAN THE DESIRED NUMBER back into Yarn Receiving Position, before working the row. Then you bring the last needle worked, the one holding the yarn, BACK into Rest Position before working the next row. The next example will give you some practice in this.

ZIG ZAG

Cast on 6 stitches.

1. Work to the left. Last needle worked into Rest Position.

2. Work back to the right.

Repeat these two rows, putting only needles at the left into Rest Position, until you have just one single needle at the right still working. Yarn and lock at the right.

3. PUT THE FIRST TWO NEEDLES at the right, that are in Rest Position, back into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at B. Work to the left.

4. BRING LAST NEEDLE WORKED, the one holding the yarn, BACK INTO REST POSITION. This leaves two needles at the right in Working Position, which is just what you wanted.

5. Lock at A. Work back to the right.

The difference here and in turning the heel of a sock is this: Although you are moving only one needle at a time, with the heel you were working with the needle closest to the lock - at the point where the yarn was hanging. Here you are working opposite the lock.

6. Two more needles from Rest Position into Yarn Receiving Position. Work to the left and bring the last needle worked into Rest Position.

Continue in this manner until you have put the last two needles at the left into Yarn Receiving Position.

7. Work to the left, bring the last needle into Rest Position and work back to the right.

Now, to obtain the zig zag, you must reverse the entire operation. You now have all needles in Working Position with the exception of the one needle at the left that is in Rest Position.

8. Put the needle at the left into Yarn Receiving Position. BEFORE WORKING THE ROW, bring the first needle at the right into Rest Position. Lever at B. Work the row.

Now work as before, but this time put one needle at a time at the RIGHT into Rest Position, until all needles are in Rest Position except one needle at the left, and yarn and lock are at the left.

9. Put first two needles that are in Rest Position at the right into Yarn Receiving Position. Lever at C. Work the row. Bring last needle worked back into Rest Position.

You have now reversed the second process, of getting the needles back into Working Position. Continue until you have put the last two needles ar the right back into Yarn Receiving Position.

10. Work the row. Bring the last needle worked (first one at the right) into Rest Position and work back to the left.

You are now ready to reverse again. Put the end needle at the right back into Yarn Receiving Position, and the end needle at the left into Rest Position and continue.

As soon as you have enough rows completed so that you can really see what you are doing, you will discover that you are knitting what looks like ric rac. This can be used for trims of many sorts and this zig zag stitch, done in panels, makes a very effective afghan.

MITERING

Cast on 10 stitches and work 10 rows. Yarn and lock at the right. Miter the first corner as follows:

1. Work to the left. Put last needle worked in Rest Position.
2. Work back to the right.
3. Repeat these two rows until all needles are in Rest Position, except the end needle at the right, which is still in Working Position.
4. Reverse by putting two needles into Yarn Receiving Position, working the row, then bringing the last one worked back into Rest, just as you learned to do previously.
5. Continue until the last two needles at the left have been put back into Working Position and DO NOT BRING THE LAST NEEDLE INTO REST.
6. Lever at A and work 20 rows.

Actually, mitering a corner is the same, shall we say, as the zig in the zig zag you just did. You can now continue, by repeating the mitering, working 20 rows until you have completed 4 miters. Then work 10 rows and bind off. You will then see that you have completed the outer section of a complete square, with all sides the same. Many collars and yokes can be made using this method.

Now do some experimenting of your own with short rows. You can have a lot of fun and may be quite surprised at some of the shapes you can produce.

Also study the difference in the examples you have worked in this lesson. In turning the heel, you worked with one needle at a time adjacent to the lock, and at alternate sides. For the pocket, there were no gradual shapings - it was all done at once. In the Horizontal dart you used groups of needles, rather than single needles, and worked opposite the lock. For circular knitting, you learned that the needles must always be put in rest at one side only, whereas for the zig zag, you must continuously alternate the starting position. And you also learned in the zig zag to work exactly opposite to the heel turning example, for in the zig zag, you worked with the needles opposite the lock. And in mitering, you learned how to turn a square corner. All of these little tricks can be applied in many different ways to make your knitting so much more interesting.

LET'S MAKE SOCKS

As we have explained, our basic book was written for the *Homemaker* Standard. In using the sock pattern, on Page 29, as written, you would use the Manual Lock. However, the instructions would be identical as far as stitches and rows are concerned.

USING THE MANUAL LOCK: Follow directions as written, using lever at C when working to the right. At B when working to the left.

USING THE AUTOMATIC LOCK: Follow directions as written to instep.

Now look on Page 26 of your Manual. Read the directions, and look at the diagrams. Notice that instead of ribbing, they use a mock ribbing, which does not have true elasticity. So be brave and continue to do true ribbing on the socks you make for the men in your life! They won't like the others. Also notice how the stitches are taken off for the heel. (Last paragraph on Page 27.)

Here is an easier way to do this:

The instep is always worked on one half the total number of stitches, and, of course, at the center of your work.

1. Break main color, leaving a long end. (It is always wise to leave long ends of yarn for you can then use it in seaming, avoiding a lot of knots.)

2. Bring the center 32 needles into Rest Position.

3. Bring the remaining needles, 16 at each side, into Yarn Receiving Position.

4. Lay contrast yarn across the 16 needles at the right, under the 32 needles in rest, over the 16 needles at the left. Lever at C. Work the row.

5. Work 2 more rows like this, using contrast yarn and the Manual Lock. Then break contrast and move lock across without any yarn over the needles, so the stitches at each side are dropped from the needles.

6. Put empty needles in neutral. Fold work that is free of the needles under the center stitches, and pin to keep it out of the way.

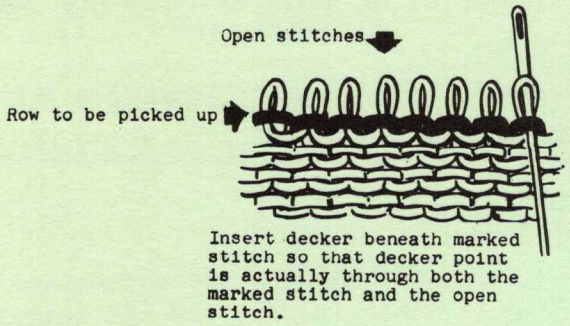
7. Put the 32 needles from Rest Position into Yarn Receiving Position. Rethread main color.

Now follow the directions on Page 30 in the Basic Book, ONLY TURN THE HEEL THE WAY YOU HAVE LEARNED IN THIS LESSON. That will be the only change you need make. When you are finished, remove work on contrast.

Since socks must be made in pairs, this will give you an excellent opportunity to learn to weave in two ways. Finish one sock by using the directions in the basic book, putting the stitches on handknitting needles. Then, for the other sock, weave the stitches together as shown on Page 30 in your Manual, where it is done right from the stitches held by the contrast.

If you do this on needles, hold the purl sides together. If you do it from the contrast, hold the knit sides together. Finish seams by basic directions.

3. Hold purl side of work facing you. The top of your work looks like this.



Insert decker beneath marked stitch so that decker point is actually through both the marked stitch and the open stitch.

You are going to use the blue decker to replace the stitches. If you try to insert the decker through the open stitches, you will find, that as you work along the row, the following stitches will tighten up so that you can't see them, or will drop several rows. Also, you are likely to pull one stitch and unravel several others.

Therefore, DO NOT try to replace the open stitches. You actually are going to pick up the stitches from the row below. Also, DO NOT unravel the yarn as you pick up the stitches - wait until they are all back on the needles.

You have learned the different ways of placing stitches on needles, either into the hook or by pulling needle into rest with stitch back of the latch. We will not refer to these different methods again, but you should always try both ways in order to see which you prefer.

Hold work, purl side facing you, close to and on a level with the needles. Also, hold the work so that your fingers are just below the stitches you will replace. This keeps the other stitches from running. Start at the right edge.

4. Insert decker through the first stitch at the right, as shown in the above diagram. Note that you are actually going below two stitches - one being the open stitch, the other the loop of the stitch from the previous row.

5. Hook eye of decker onto first needle at right, raise decker handle, sliding stitch onto the needle. Use the decker to do the work - keep the stitch as stationary as possible and NEVER stretch the stitch in order to place it onto the needle.

6. Replace one stitch at a time in this manner until all the stitches are back on the needles.

7. Pull yarn so that the row of open stitches unravels. You should now have a row of single stitches on the needles, yarn hanging at one end.

IF THERE ARE TWO STITCHES on any of the needles, you have picked up an extra row, and actually have a stitch and a loop of yarn on the needle. To correct, use the hook end of the RED TOOL. Lift the strand of yarn that is at the front of the needle and raise it above the needle. Move the needle so the stitch is in back of the latch and the latch is open. Let the loop of yarn drop into the needle hook. Using blue thimble, pull the yarn through the stitch.

You are ready to continue knitting. If you have replaced the stitches in the needle hooks and now find that the lock is on the side opposite where the yarn is hanging, raise NP knob, move lock to the other side and push knob down.

Now we'll see how much easier it is to replace stitches when they are held by contrast yarn. (Of course, it your work falls off by accident, it's a little late to think of using contrast!) But when you fully intend to remove the work, the contrast yarn is used to good advantage.

Again you have a choice of two methods.

I. USING THE MANUAL LOCK.

1. Start with lock and yarn at the right. Remove yarn from the center feeding eyelet and hook it at the right end of the striking comb, to keep it out of the way.

2. Lever at 0. Move lock to the left, bringing needles into Yarn Receiving Position.

3. With contrast yarn, work 4 rows with the Manual Lock, using the pointing fingers as direction guides, exactly as you did in Lesson 4 when working two pieces at once.

4. Break the contrast yarn.

5. Lever at A. Move lock to the right, dropping work from the needles.

II. USING THE AUTOMATIC LOCK.

1. Start with lock and yarn at the right. Remove yarn from the center feeding eyelet and hook it at the end of the striking comb.

2. Slide contrast yarn into the center feeding eyelet, letting the end of the yarn hang down.

3. Hold the yarn up, about 6 inches above the lock and move the lock slowly until you feel the yarn catch in the first needles.

4. Continue holding the yarn up as you work 3 more rows.

5. Break contrast.

6. Lever at 0. Move lock across to bring needles out.

7. Lever at A. Move lock back to drop work.

From now on, and in all *Homemaker* directions, regardless of the method you decide to use, we will refer to this process simply as "remove work on contrast."

REPLACING THE STITCHES.

1. Fold back the rows of contrast and note that there is a definite line of main color stitches standing out clearly and separated from the rest of the work by contrast yarn. These are the stitches to be replaced, for they are loops of the last row of main color knit.

2. Again hold work in line with the needles, and as close to them as possible.

3. Starting at the right edge, insert the decker through each of the main color stitches, replacing them on the needles.

4. When all stitches are replaced, take hold of the contrast yarn where you broke it, and just pull out the contrast rows.

HOLDING STITCHES TO BE RIBBED LATER

1. With contrast yarn, cast on 20 stitches, work 4 rows and break contrast.
2. With main color threaded, work 20 rows and bind off all stitches.
3. Turn work so that the purl side is toward you and the contrast rows ARE AT THE TOP.
4. Fold back the contrast rows and replace the main color stitches. DO NOT TRY TO REMOVE THE CONTRAST.
5. With main color threaded, work 10 rows.
6. Change the last 10 rows into ribbing, dropping the stitches down to the contrast.

Isn't it easier to do the ribbing last? We think it is. You have a definite line of contrast marking where the ribbing is to begin. You have more work to hold onto, making it easier to use the green tool. But more important, you can bind off and retain the ribbed elasticity. To remove contrast, carefully cut it at each side on the row adjoining the main color. Pull out this row of contrast and the rest comes off.

When binding off in two needle knitting, the knit stitches are knit and the purled stitches are purled. This not only keeps the elasticity, but looks much better than an edge where the stitches have been all knit or all purled.

BINDING OFF IN RIBBING

To bind off a PURL STITCH, latch tool must be inserted through the stitch from behind (as in picking up a dropped stitch). Yarn is in front of the latch and must be pulled through the stitch AWAY from you (towards neutral position).

To bind off a KNIT STITCH, latch tool must be inserted through the stitch from in front (as in ribbing). Yarn is in back of the latch and must be pulled through the stitch TOWARD you.

Study the following diagrams carefully, noting especially how the stitch is removed, the position of the yarn, and how the position of the yarn is changed. Then try your hand at binding off in this manner. Compare this bind off with previous ones you have done.

When you have completed binding off all stitches, carefully cut the contrast at each side on the row adjoining the main color. Pull out this row and the remaining contrast rows will drop off.

REMOVING PART OF THE STITCHES

1. With main color, cast on 30 stitches and work 20 rows.
2. Remove yarn from center feeding eyelet and hook around end of striking comb.
3. Lever at 0. Move lock across, bringing needles into Yarn Receiving Position.
4. Put the 15 needles at the right in Rest Position.
5. Work 4 rows of contrast yarn on the 15 needles at the left and remove work. Empty needles into Neutral Position.
6. While the other needles are in Rest, move lock to the right.
7. Put these needles in Yarn Receiving Position.
8. Rethread yarn and work 20 rows. Break main color.
9. Remove these stitches on contrast.
10. Replace the 15 stitches that were taken off at the left.
11. Work 20 rows. Break main color. Remove on contrast.

In Lesson 4, you worked two identical sections at one time, using two balls of yarn and the Manual Lock. In this swatch, you worked two identical sections, one at a time, and used the Automatic Lock. The neckline in Lesson 4 could be done in the same way as the swatch, by working one side at a time, just as this last swatch could be done working with two balls of yarn. So once again you have learned two methods of doing the same thing.

In this last swatch, you have removed the stitches at both sides on contrast, rather than binding them off. Now you can see how contrast yarn is used to

HOLD STITCHES TO BE JOINED

Two edges of knitting, that both have open stitches, can be woven together so there will be no seam. This is always the method used in socks to join the heel to the back, as you will be doing in your next lesson.

This same method of weaving can be used to join shoulders but, since it isn't so important that a shoulder seam be hidden, you can also join a seam like this right on *Homemaker.*

Use the swatch you have just finished.

1. Hold the swatch with the KNIT side toward you, the contrast rows at the top.
2. Replace the stitches of the left half, folding the contrast toward you and replacing the stitches IN THE NEEDLE HOOKS.
3. Pull out the contrast on this side. Fold work so that now the PURL side of the right half is toward you.

4. Fold the contrast away from you. Replace these stitches ON THE SAME NEEDLES, pulling the needles into Rest Position. You now have two stitches on each needle and both stitches are back of the latch. Pull out the remaining contrast.

5. Bind off in the regular way, just as though the two stitches were one. (After you pull the yarn through the two stitches on the first needle, then move the single stitch to the second needle, you will have three stitches on the needle. Pull the yarn through all three and continue.)

Turn your work to the right side and notice the neatness of the seam. You have joined the two sections by actually knitting them together AT THE SAME TIME you bound them off.

INCREASING AND DECREASING ACROSS THE ROW

You will seldom find directions that call for both an increase and a decrease across the same row (except in very fancy lace patterns). Since the work must be removed to do either, we might just as well do them both in one row, simply to show you HOW it is done. Then you will be able to do either one at any time.

1. Cast on 40 stitches.

2. Work 20 rows.

3. Work 4 rows contrast and remove work from needles.

4. Hold work as before, Purl side toward you, contrast folded back.

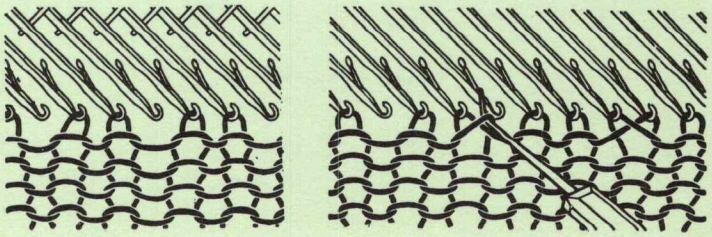
5. Start at the right, replacing main color stitches IN THE HOOKS OF THE NEEDLES, but put TWO stitches on every 5th needle, 4 times. These are your decreased stitches.

6. Now leave every 5th needle empty as you replace the remaining stitches. Do this by skipping a needle, BUT DO NOT SKIP ANY STITCHES. The empty needles will be your increased stitches.

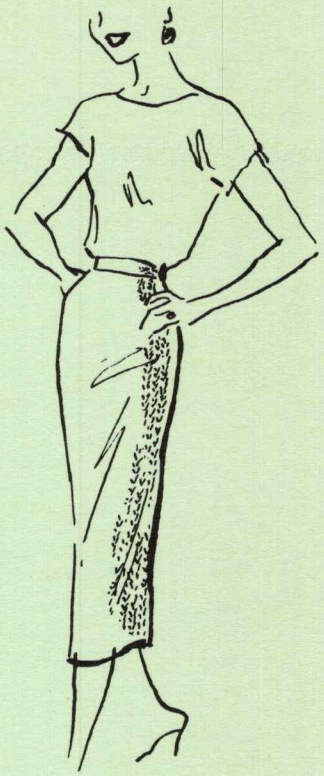
7. When all stitches are back on the needle, pull out the contrast.

When you work the next row, the decreases will be automatically made as the two stitches are worked together. However, it is necessary to PICK UP a stitch to put on the empty needles for the increases, for otherwise you would have an eyelet form over each empty needle. The following diagram shows exactly which strand of yarn is placed on the empty needle in order to form an increased stitch. It is very important that you get the correct strand of yarn - actually the adjacent stitch from the row below. If you pick up the strand of yarn that is NOT a stitch, but is <u>between</u> two stitches of the previous row, you will have a hole in your work.

Showing empty needles before increase.



STRAIGHT SKIRT



For our skirt, we used Spinnerin El Dorado Yarn. This is a tweed dress yarn with a soft nub. You may prefer to use another yarn, and you certainly should use a yarn you like. Just remember - GAUGE IS THE IMPORTANT THING. Whatever yarn you use, try the tension we suggest. If you do not get the same gauge, then, in order to follow our directions, you must try another tension.

MATERIAL: Spinnerin El Dorado (1-oz. skeins)

TENSION: No. 5

GAUGE: 7 stitches - one inch
12 rows - one inch

Study the measurement chart. Take your waist and hip measure and then use the size that fits your requirements. Skirt is charted for 28 inches. If you want it shorter or longer, subtract or add the difference before making the first decrease.

SIZE	10	12	14	16	18	20
WAIST	24	25	26	28	30	32
HIP	34	35	37	39	41	43

SIZE	10	12	14	16	18	20
YARN NEEDED - Number of ounces	12	13	14	15	16	17

Cast on.....stitches	136	140	146	152	160	166

Set counter on 0. Work even until counter reads 30 rows.
Decrease one stitch at both sides before making the next row.
Repeat this decrease every 30 rows, making the last side decrease when counter reads 240.

You should now have.....stitches	120	124	130	136	144	150

Work even until counter reads 264 rows.

We will now practice decreasing across the row. Using contrast yarn, as you have just learned, remove work from needles. You are going to do this 6 times and each time you will decrease 6 stitches in the row. DON'T FORGET TO TURN COUNTER BACK AFTER REPLACING STITCHES.

Put 3 needles at each side back into neutral (the 6 stitches you will decrease). Replace stitches on needles, putting 2 stitches on 6 needles, evenly dividing the needles between decreases. When stitches are back, pull out contrast and work even for 12 rows. (You will remove work when counter reads 276 - 288 - 300 - 312 - 324.) Each time, decrease 6 stitches across the row. After you have made the last decrease,

you should have.....stitches	84	88	94	100	108	114

Work even till counter reads 336 rows.
Bind off.

Make front of skirt the same.

FINISHING: Seam sides. Using a No. 6 steel crochet hook, work 2 rows single crochet around the bottom. Work 6 rows of single crochet around the waist, working every other row over round elastic, cut to desired length. This is a very simple and easy way to finish a skirt band. Block - and now you have a skirt to wear with the sweater you made last week.

5. Put this needle in Yarn Receiving Position, lever at B.

6. Work the row.

Yarn and lock are now at the left and the new needle, added at the right, is now in Working Position.

7. Bring next empty needle at left from neutral into rest.

8. Cast on, wrapping yarn in the opposite direction by bringing it up at the left of the needle, over the needle, and back down between the two needles.

9. Check latch, put needle in Yarn Receiving Position, lever at C.

10. Work the row.

Yarn and lock back at right, new needle at left now in Working Position. You have increased two stitches, one at each side, and counter reads 2. Continue in this manner, adding one new stitch at the beginning of every row, until counter reads 20. You have now added 20 stitches to the original number.

II. LEAVING LOCK AT AUTOMATIC SETTING.

You may prefer this method for increasing one stitch at a time. Later on you will find that this way is not practical for adding more than one stitch.

By now you certainly know the difference between Yarn Receiving Position, (needles forward and stitches back of the latches) and Working Position, (needles back and stitches in the needle hooks). You have just been increasing by adding new stitches to needles in Yarn Receiving Position, then changing the lever to put that needle in Working Position. Now let's do the same thing, without using the lever.

1. Yarn and lock at right. Counter on 0.

2. Bring next empty needle at right from neutral so that the latch is free of the feather comb and is open.

3. Cast on as before, but place the loop of yarn just IN THE HOOK OF THE NEEDLE. Do not push it back of the latch.

4. Push this needle back so it is in line with the others.

5. Work the row.

6. Repeat the same process at the left, working the row.

7. Continue increasing one stitch, in this manner, at the beginning of every row, until the counter reads 20.

III. QUICK METHOD

Lever remains at A.

1. Yarn and lock at the right. Set counter on 0.

2. Bring next empty needle at right forward so that it is in line with those already in Working Position.

3. Work the row.

4. Bring next empty needle at left into line with those working.

5. Work the row.

Continue adding one stitch at the beginning of every row until counter reads 20.

This last method probably appeals to you as a very fast and easy way of increasing. The main difference between this increase and the first two methods is in the appearance of the edges of the work. Compare and see for yourself. The first two methods produce a much closer finished edge, with more body. But there are times when this last method can be used where the appearance of the edge gives a pattern effect at the seam.

INCREASING ONE STITCH AT BOTH SIDES EVERY ROW

BOTH handknit and *Homemaker* directions will read: Increase one stitch at BOTH sides, EVERY ROW, 5 times. This means that you would add 10 stitches in 5 rows.

You have just learned how to increase one stitch at the beginning of a row. This is very easy to do because the yarn is in position just where you need it. Now you must add a stitch, not only at the side where the yarn is hanging, but also at the opposite side where there is no yarn. The only yarn available for a new stitch would have to come from the yarn already worked and this is just exactly where you get it.

I. USING THE LEVER (as in Method I Above)

1. Yarn and lock at the right. Set counter on 0.

2. Cast the new stitch on the first empty needle at the right and put the needle in Yarn Receiving Position.

3. Remove the feather comb at the left. The stitch on the needle is in the hook. Directly below this stitch is the loop of the stitch from the last row worked. Slide blue decker through this loop, from below, pulling down on your work to make it easier to see. Bring next empty needle at the left into line, hook decker onto this needle and stretch the loop so that it goes onto the needle. Put this needle in Yarn Receiving Position, with stitch back of the latch.

4. Set lever at B and work the row. You have added two stitches.

5. Since yarn is now at the left, use the decker to pick up a loop at the right. Increase at the left as usual.

6. Set lever at C and work the row.

Continue adding one new stitch at both sides until counter reads 5. You have now added a total of 10 new stitches.

II. LEAVING LOCK AT AUTOMATIC SETTING.

Work the same as above, but place the new stitches in the needle hooks, pushing the needles back to Working Position before working the row.

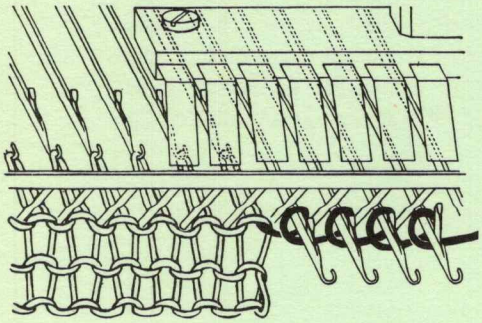
III. QUICK METHOD.

Although it is possible to use this method, we do not advise it. If you want to try, simply bring a new needle at both sides into line with the others and work the row. You must watch carefully that you do not lose the last stitch when you start a new row.

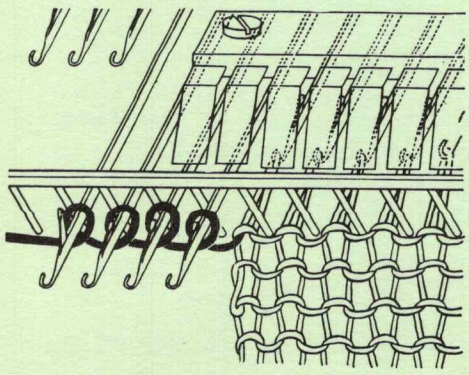
ADDING MORE THAN ONE STITCH

In adding one or many stitches, you are certainly increasing the width of your work. However, in knitting directions, an increase at the beginning or end of a row applied to only one single stitch. When more than one stitch is to be added, the directions will read to cast on.

BOTH handknit and *Homemaker* directions will read: Cast on ____ stitches at the beginning of the next ____ rows. (We will cast on 4 stitches at the beginning of the next 8 rows.)



1. Yarn and lock at the right. Counter on 0.
2. Bring the next 4 empty needles at the right from neutral into rest. Cast on as usual, working from the inner needle to the outer one.
3. Be sure all latches are open.
4. Put needles in Yarn Receiving Position, lever at B.
5. Work the row.
6. Bring 4 empty needles at left into rest.



7. Cast on in the opposite direction, bringing yarn over each needle from the left, down between two needles, then under two needles so that it can come up again at the left of the next empty needle.
8. Needles in Yarn Receiving Position, lever at C.

Continue adding 4 stitches at the beginning of every row until counter reads 8. You will then have added a total of 32 new stitches.

This is the best way of casting on to increase width. If you wish, try Method II, casting stitches on into the needle hooks and leaving the lock at automatic. This usually makes the cast on stitches too tight UNLESS you take care in doing it and keep the yarn from pulling.

YOU CANNOT, AT ANY TIME, use Method III. Only one needle at a time will form a new stitch without actually casting a new one on that needle. And, even if all 4 needles would form a new stitch, the yarn would have to be pulled below the needles in order to be in position to work the first needle. Try this for yourself so that you will understand why this method cannot be used.

DECREASING ONE STITCH AT A TIME

You have already learned how to bind off. A decrease means to narrow work by only one single stitch. The term binding off is used whenever you want to eliminate MORE THAN ONE STITCH.

A handknit pattern will read: Decrease one stitch at both sides, every other row, 10 times. Just as with the increase, it will take 20 rows to complete this decrease of 20 stitches.

Homemaker directions will read: Decrease one stitch at the beginning of the next 20 rows.

I. USING THE ARROW MARKINGS.

1. Yarn and lock at the right. Counter on 0.
2. With blue decker, remove the stitch from the first needle and place it on the second needle, bringing needle forward so that BOTH stitches are in back of the latch.
3. Put this needle in Yarn Receiving Position and push the empty needle into neutral.
4. Lever at B and work the row. The two stitches on the first needle have been worked together, leaving just one stitch, and the needle is now in Working Position.
5. Repeat in the same manner at the left, moving lever to C to work the row.

Continue decreasing one stitch at the beginning of every row until counter reads 20.

Many knitters prefer decreasing one stitch in from the edge, so that the edge is perfectly even. To do this, you would first transfer the second stitch to the third needle, then move the first stitch onto the second needle, pushing the now empty first needle into neutral and then continuing as above.

II. LEAVING THE LOCK AT AUTOMATIC SETTING.

The method would be exactly the same as you used in increasing. In moving a stitch to the next needle, you would place it in the hook of that needle, along with the stitch already there, and then push the needle back into line with the others before working the row. If you find that you prefer this method, you may, in transferring a stitch, accidentally pull the needle so that one of the stitches goes in back of the latch. Should this happen, just hook the decker back onto the needle, transfer both stitches to the decker and then back into the hook of the needle.

III. QUICK METHOD.

There just isn't one. The opposite of the quick increase would be to simply push the end needle into neutral. This, of course, would eliminate a needle, but instead of the stitch being decreased, it would be dropped.

DECREASING ONE STITCH AT BOTH SIDES EVERY ROW

BOTH handknit and *Homemaker* directions will read: Decrease one stitch at both sides, every row, 5 times. This would mean a total decrease of 10 stitches made in 5 rows.

Using Method I, you would move the first stitch at the right onto the second needle, putting this needle in Yarn Receiving Position and the empty needle in neutral. At the left, you would transfer the end stitch to the needle immediately to the right, pulling this needle into Yarn Receiving Position, the empty one into neutral. Then use the arrow as your direction guide.

For Method II, you would do exactly the same thing in transferring the end stitches, but you would leave them in the hooks of the needles, rather than bringing the needles into Yarn Receiving Position. The lever would remain at A.

BINDING OFF PART OF A ROW

You know how to bind off a complete row. Now you must learn how to bind off just a specified number of stitches, as in shaping an armhole or a neckline. Let's take the armhole shaping first, and presume that we are working on the back of a garment where, naturally, we must have an armhole at both sides.

BOTH handknit and *Homemaker* directions will read: At the beginning of the next two rows, bind off ____ stitches. Again we will work with 4 stitches.

Keep in mind the number of stitches you must bind off and work exactly the way you learned to bind off UNTIL you HAVE ACTUALLY EMPTIED the right number of needles. The empty needles should be pushed back into neutral and you now have two stitches on what is now the first needle at the right. This is exactly the same situation as when you have moved just one stitch for a decrease and are ready to work the row.

When binding off just part of a row, and ending with the two stitches on one needle, YOU MUST NEVER pull the yarn through these two stitches before working the row. If you did, you would actually have worked one more row on this stitch than on any of the others. These stitches will be knit together as you now work the row.

Now bind off 4 stitches at the left, again emptying 4 needles and ending with two stitches on what is now the first needle at the left. Work the row.

In shaping a standard armhole, you would now decrease one stitch at the beginning of every row until the armhole shaping was completed.

In shaping the neckline of a garment that is open at the front, such as a cardigan sweater, the method is exactly the same as in shaping the armhole.

BINDING OFF IN THE MIDDLE OF A ROW

This is not side shaping, but we feel it should be included in this lesson. Suppose you are working on a slipover sweater and are ready to shape the neckline. In hand-knitting patterns you will find the directions for doing this written in many different ways, but all with the same meaning.

Homemaker directions will read: With a second ball of yarn, bind off the center ____ stitches. We will bind off the center 10 for our example.

1. Yarn and lock at the right.

2. Bring the center 10 needles into Yarn Receiving Position.

3. Unthread the yarn feed. For the neck shaping and until the shoulders are completed, you will be using the Manual Lock.

Only one ball of yarn can be threaded for the Automatic Lock and you are now going to use two balls of yarn at once, working both sides from the neckline to the shoulder at once.

4. Loop the end of the second ball of yarn in the hook of the first needle in Rest Position at the right and pull yarn through the stitch by hand, thus attaching the second ball of yarn.

5. Transfer this stitch to the needle on the left, and proceed to bind off 10 stitches, ending with two stitches on what will now be the first needle in the left section. All 10 empty needles in neutral.

6. Bring the remaining needles, at both sides, from Working Position into Yarn Receiving Position. When using the Manual Lock, your needles WILL ALWAYS BE IN YARN RECEIVING POSITION.

7. Place feather combs so that all four of the outer needles are covered, regardless of how many other needles come under the combs. And always move the combs when necessary.

8. BE SURE ALL LATCHES ARE OPEN. This is extremely important when using the Manual Lock, for a closed latch will ALWAYS cause a dropped stitch.

9. Lay yarn from the original ball, from right to left, across the needles at the right and the yarn from the second ball across the needles at the left.

10. Use the pointing finger as direction guide. Since you are about to move the lock to the left, lever must be at C. Work the row. Needles have returned to Yarn Receiving Position.

11. Lay yarn across needles as before, from left to right this time.

12. Lever at B. Work the row and again needles return to Yarn Receiving Position.

Directions might now read: Decrease one stitch at neck edge, every other row, 5 times. This means that you must decrease one stitch at the inner edge of the right section and one stitch at the inner edge of the left section, until you have decreased 5 stitches on both sides.

Notice that the yarn of both balls is hanging at the right. However, the yarn at the right section is hanging at the armhole edge, while the yarn of the left section is hanging at the neck edge. There are two methods of making the neck decreases.

I. DECREASING AT BOTH EDGES EVERY OTHER ROW.

1. In right section, move stitch at neck edge onto needle to the right, both stitches back of latch. In left section, move the stitch at neck edge onto needle to the left, both stitches back of latch. Empty needles in neutral, all others in Yarn Receiving Position.

2. Lever at C. Yarn across needles, work the row.

3. Since you are to decrease only every other row, you now move lever to B, place yarn across needles, and work back to the right.

In other words, when lock is at the right, make the decreases at the neck edge. When lock is at the left, work back without decreasing.

II. DECREASING AT ALTERNATE SIDES.

1. Yarn across needles at right, with no decreases. At left, make decrease (where yarn is hanging), yarn in place, work the row.

2. Yarn across needles at left, with no decrease. At right, make decrease (yarn now at neck edge), yarn in place, work the row.

Alternate in this manner, decreasing only on the side where the yarn hangs at the neck edge. Although you decrease at only one side of the neck each time, you do make a decrease on every row at the alternate sides. This is exactly the same, for you are still making the decrease at each side on every other row.

At this point in your lessons, you have learned the basic fundamentals of knitting. Remembering the importance of gauge and now knowing how to both increase and decrease, you should be able to work out a piece of knitting that is shaped in any way you wish. And, after all, even the most intricately designed garment is still no more than a series of shaped pieces assembled together.

The more fully you understand shaping, the more fun you will have with knitting. Experiment and you will gain confidence with every new idea you work out, even if they don't always turn out the way you think they should. In trying out something new, it may not be right the first time, but you can usually see just where you went wrong, and can make the necessary changes. With *Homemaker* you can afford to spend the time trying out new ideas - you won't have days or weeks or months of work to ravel - you can re-do it in a jiffy.

Before starting on our pattern for this week, let's make a couple of swatches that will really emphasize what can be done with shaping, and why it is important to know your gauge. These will be simple increases and decreases, so use any method you wish.

1. Cast on one stitch. Work 1 row. Increase one stitch at the beginning of the next 30 rows. Work 1 row even. Decrease one stitch at the beginning of the next 30 rows. Break yarn and pull thru the last stitch.

2. Cast on one stitch. Work 2 rows. Now increase one stitch at the beginning of the next 2 rows. Then work 2 rows even. (The term even - used in knitting - always means to work on whatever number of stitches you have at that moment, without an increase or a decrease.) Continue to increase for 2 rows, work even for 2 rows, until you have 31 stitches. Work 2 rows even. Then decrease in the same manner, decreasing one stitch at the beginning of 2 rows, then working 2 rows without decreasing. Break yarn and pull through the last stitch.

3. Cast on 2 stitches and work one row. This time, cast on 2 stitches at the beginning of the next 30 rows. Work one row even. Bind off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next 30 rows. Bind off the last 2 stitches.

Compare these three pieces you have just finished and you can easily see how different shapes can be worked out, simply by changing the increases and decreases.

MAKING A SWEATER

You have learned all the steps you need to make a sweater. In the basic book you received with this lesson, you will find a section on Basic Patterns. There are four sweater styles given, so choose the one you want to make.

Before starting, read the General Information on Sweaters on Page 16. Note especially that these patterns all have the ribbing done last. This means you must cast on with contrast yarn and work four rows, then set counter on 0 and start following the directions. Also, in checking length measurement, remember that the ribbing will be IN ADDITION TO the number of rows given in the pattern.

Learn to use any knit pattern as just a guide - giving you ideas and the general outline - but also learn to adapt and change them to your own needs. Remember that patterns are written to a general scale, and not to fit any certain individual. If you wear a Size 14 and find, in checking, that you must use the directions for a Size 18, don't think that you have suddenly gained pounds or that the directions are wrong. Just use the figures that give you the fit you want. The reason custom knits are so expensive is because they are made to an individual's own measurements - not to just an average figure.

Remember, too, that patterns are written by many different persons, who have different ideas as to lines, etc. A pattern may call for the length of a sweater to be two or three inches longer than you like - well, just forget about what the directions say. Make it the way YOU want it.

If you decide to make a cardigan, before starting the buttonhole side, study the different methods for making buttonholes on Page 15 in the basic book and Page 20 in your manual.

One very important thing is this - in slipovers, the neck ribbing must stretch to go over the head. The binding off must be very loose. You will find that our sweater directions all have a facing that turns under the ribbing, for this gives more stretch than just a single bound off edge.

You should have no trouble in making any of these sweaters. Just remember the following:

1. Make your swatch and see if your gauge checks. If not, change tension accordingly.

2. Take your own measurements first.

3. Check the figures given against your measurements, dividing for width by 8 (stitches to the inch) and for length by 12 (rows to the inch). Make any changes in pattern before starting.

One last tip - keep a notebook. Keep a record of the yarn, tension, gauge, and figures for every item you make. You will find this of great value as a reference.

HOW STITCHES ARE FORMED

Dotted Line represents striking comb

Needle is in WORKING POSITION, with the stitch in the hook of the needle.

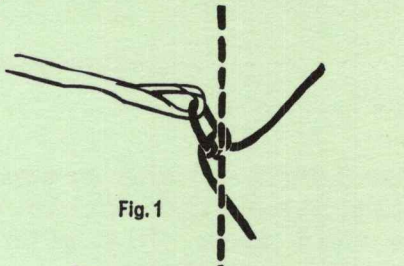


Fig. 1

Needle moves forward and the stitch pushes the latch open.

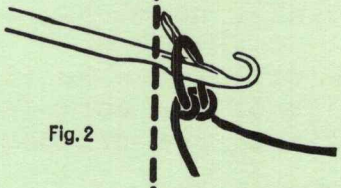


Fig. 2

Needle continues to move forward and the stitch slides behind the latch. Needle now is in YARN RECEIVING POSITION

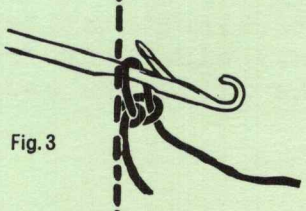


Fig. 3

and the yarn is automatically fed into the now empty needle hook.

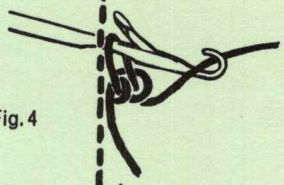


Fig. 4

Needle now moves back and the old stitch presses against the latch,

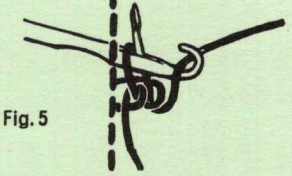


Fig. 5

causing the latch to close, thus locking the yarn in the hook.

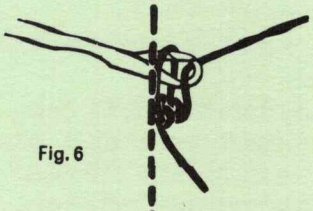


Fig. 6

As the needle moves back into WORKING POSITION, the yarn is pulled through the original stitch and this stitch slides forward and off the needle.

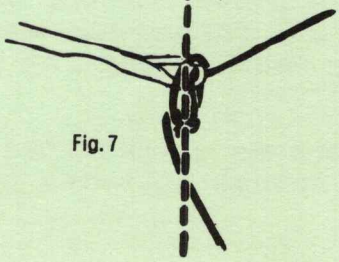


Fig. 7

Back to ribbing. Whereas stockinette stitch is a combination of knit and purl rows, ribbing is a combination of knit and purl STITCHES. The most common ribs are Knit 1, Purl 1 and Knit 2, Purl 2.

Ribbing gives elasticity to knitting. The combination of knit and purl stitches, drawing in opposite directions, holds the work drawn in, yet, at the same time, allows it to be stretched much wider. This is why socks are ribbed at the top and sweaters at waist and cuffs.

In order to rib on *Homemaker*, you must first work in stockinette stitch, then change some of the purl stitches into knit stitches. So - let's try our hand at ribbing. Please follow the directions step-by-step and study the diagrams.

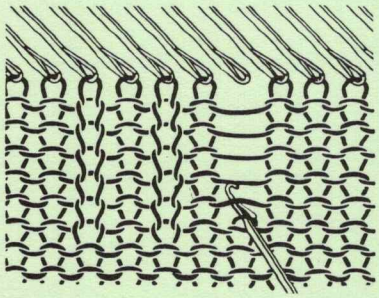
RIBBING

1. Set counter at 0.

2. Cast on practice stitches and work 40 rows.

3. At the center, drop one stitch off a needle as follows: with the thimble of the blue tool over the butt of the needle, bring the needle forward until the stitch is back of the latch - then push needle back into neutral position, allowing stitch to fall off.

4. Pull down on work where stitch is off the needle and let the stitch run, just like the run in a stocking. Let the stitch run quite a few rows, but not clear to the bottom.

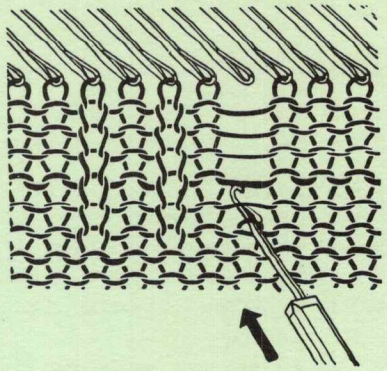


You will notice that, when you have let the stitch drop, you have a row of strands of yarn. Each strand represents one row of knitting.

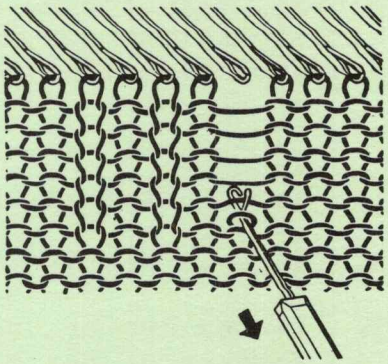
5. The following diagrams show just how the green tool is used. Notice that the latch tool must be operated in exactly the same manner that the needles work. In other words, to make a new stitch, the old stitch must be in back of the latch and the strand of yarn, representing the yarn used in working that row, must be caught in the hook of the needle. Then, as the tool is moved, the stitch will close the latch, securing the strand of yarn in the hook until the yarn is pulled through the original stitch.

   The only difference between the green latch tool and the regular needles when ribbing is this - the hook of the tool is pointed away from you (the needle hooks point toward you). This is to enable you to make a knit stitch instead of a purl stitch.

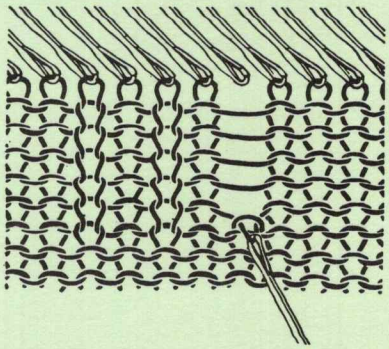
6. Insert rounded end of hook in the dropped stitch. NEVER try to catch the dropped stitch with the point of the hook. (It is even easier to insert the latch tool a few rows under the dropped stitch and then to pull down on work so stitch drops to where the tool has it stopped). Push tool through the stitch until stitch is back of the latch.



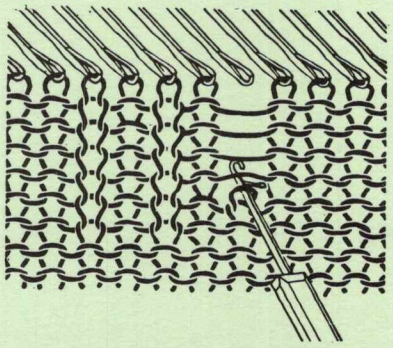
7. Catch the first strand of yarn in the hook of the needle. Pull down on your work so the strands are well divided.



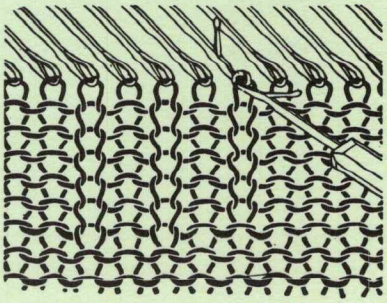
8. Pull this strand of yarn through the stitch and, as soon as the strand is pulled through,



9. immediately push latch tool under the next strand of yarn, until the stitch opens the latch and goes in back of latch. This puts both the new stitch, the strand of yarn and the tool in position to pull the next strand through.



10. Continue in this way until you have pulled the last strand through. Push tool so that stitch is in back of the latch. Hook tool to the empty needle, raise handle slightly, sliding the stitch onto the needle. You have now ribbed one stitch.



Practice slowly at first. ALWAYS pull down on work to separate the strands to keep them from catching as the latch opens and closes. You will soon develop your own individual way of using the green tool but it will help if you will keep your left index finger behind the work, directly where the tool is working. As you rib the stitch, keep moving your finger up, in line with the tool. Gradually increase your speed.

When you have become fairly adept, drop a stitch all the way down. You will find that now you have no stitch to pick up. You must make a stitch, by catching the bottom loop of yarn in the hook of the tool and twisting the tool completely around to form a stitch. Then push tool so that stitch is back of latch and proceed to rib.

KNIT 2, PURL 2

The number of stitches used should be a multiple of 4, plus 2. This means that you should be able to divide the stitches by 4, and have 2 left over. It is almost impossible to rib an end stitch, so you want the two stitches at either side to remain as purl stitches. Hence the importance of the number of stitches. To do this rib, skip the first two stitches, rib the next two (one at a time), skip two, rib two, etc.

KNIT 1, PURL 1

For this rib, use an uneven number of stitches, so that the first and last stitch remain as purl stitches. Rib every other stitch.

If you plan to do a lot of ribbing, you will be interested in the Ribbing Attachment, available through your *Homemaker* dealer. This ribber has the full 201 needle spaces, making it possible to automatically do all kinds of ribs, including those above, and many others that are impractical to do with the green tool. If you have no local dealer, contact the Institute.

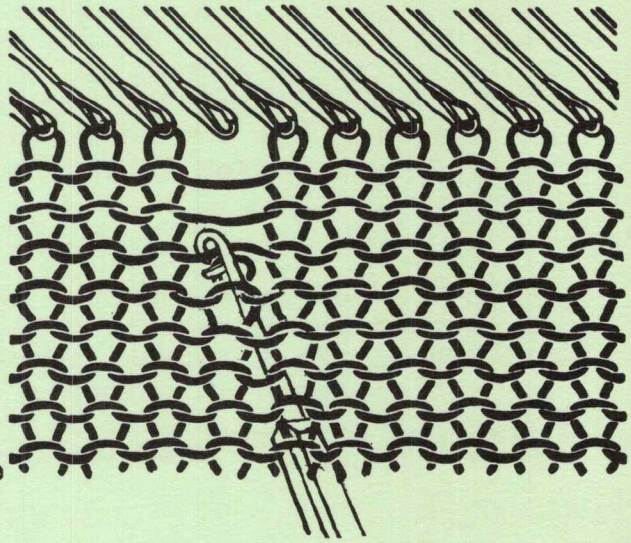
DROPPED STITCHES

One tremendous advantage of an automatic lock is that there is little chance of dropped stitches. The fact that the stitches remain in the hooks of the needles at all times, except when the needles are actually moving, is what gives the added security.

As we said before, *Homemaker* does not make the mistakes - these are made by the person operating *Homemaker*. This is true about dropped stitches. Just so long as you follow instructions correctly, *Home - maker* will not drop any of the stitches. But now and then YOU will drop one! But, just as in ripping, picking up a dropped *Homemaker* stitch is really more fun than trouble.

PICKING UP DROPPED STITCHES

You have learned that when you drop a stitch and run it back up with the green tool, using the tool on the side toward you, you obtain a knit stitch. Obviously you cannot correct a dropped stitch in the same way, for in this case, you want the purl stitch to remain a purl. The principle in using the tool is the same, but for a dropped stitch, the tool must be used from in back of your work.



1. Drop a stitch off the needle as you did before, and let it run down.

2. Hold green tool in back of work, latch up with the rounded part of hook toward you.

3. Insert hook through stitch so that hook comes out toward you. (Here, again, it is easier to catch the stitch several rows below where it has stopped).

4. Bring hook through work so that the latch is clear and the stitch is back of latch.

5. Catch first strand of yarn so it is between hook and latch, and pull it through the stitch.

6. As soon as you feel the yarn pull through, immediately bring the hook back up through the work until the new stitch is below the latch and hook is in position to catch the next strand of yarn.

BE SURE to hold down on work, just as you did for ribbing. You will soon develop a rhythm. Tip the tool slightly away from you as you work. The important thing to remember is NOT to pull the strand of yarn through the stitch to any length. AT THE VERY INSTANT you feel the yarn pull through, at once put tool in position to pick up the next strand of yarn.

7. When you get the stitch back to the top you will find it hard to transfer it directly onto the needle. JUST THIS ONCE, pull this last strand out into a looser stitch. Take hold of your work right below this stitch. Push tool up until the latch is free and then pull tool out entirely. Still holding work at base of stitch, insert decker of blue tool through the stitch and you can then easily replace the stitch onto the needle.

After you have practiced deliberately dropping stitches in order to pick them up, let's see what happens when a stitch drops accidentally. Drop a couple of stitches - not consecutive onès - from the needles, BUT DON'T RUN THE STITCHES DOWN. Just slide the needles out and then place the empty needles in line with the others. Continue knitting for 20 rows.

Now you will see that both empty needles have gone right on working, by picking up a strand of yarn and forming a new stitch. This is just what happens when a stitch drops and you do not realize it. (The time will come, as you are more familiar with the knitter, when you will feel a stitch drop and can immediately replace it by using the hook of the red tool to catch it and place it back on the needle). In fact, you are usually many rows beyond the dropped stitch before you notice it.

Stretch your work a little and you will see that you can easily trace the line of the dropped stitch back to the correct needle. Drop the new stitch from the needle and run it back to where the original stitch was dropped. Now the new stitch has completely disappeared and you can pick up the original dropped stitch.

CAUSE OF DROPPED STITCHES

We have already pointed out the little chance of dropped stitches with the Automatic Lock. You are more likely to drop stitches when using the Manual Lock. Here are the more frequent causes of dropped stitches.

1. CLOSED LATCH. This would occur when needles are in Yarn Receiving Position. Once the needles are in Working Position, the stitches are safely in the hooks. In Yarn Receiving Position, with the stitches back of the latch, even a slight jar can close a latch, for they are very sensitive. When needles are in this position, always make a last check for a closed latch by glancing sideways along the needle hooks.

2. LOSING THE FIRST STITCH. This, too, usually is because of a closed latch, but not caused by a jar. If the yarn tension is too tight, as the yarn is pulled back it can change the position of the first needle, just enough that the stitch will press against the latch and close it.

3. YARN CATCHING. This happens with a tightly wound skein or ball. A slight catch in the yarn as it is being fed to the needles can jerk the yarn just enough to clear the needle and fail to be caught in the hook. This is why it is wise to wind yarn loosely and so it feeds from the center. Using yarn from the outer edge will move the ball around because of the different windings and this will create both jerks and pulls and the yarn cannot possibly feed evenly to the needles.

4. KNOTS. Sad to say, these are to be found in even the best of yarns. Sometimes they slip by, unnoticed, and work in very nicely. But if you do spot a knot, break yarn at this point and start a new row with the new end of yarn. A bad knot can cause havoc.

5. JAMMED LOCK. This is usually due to the faulty feeding of the yarn to the needles. The yarn might be caught around some protruding part, so always check for this in case the lock will not move easily or jams completely. A knot that slips by can cause a bad jam. NEVER FORCE THE LOCK TO MOVE IN EITHER DIRECTION. Pull up the back knob, move lock to the side, and then figure out just what happened and make the necessary corrections.

A PATTERN FOR RIBBING

As you can see, from the sketches, it would be hard to give this pattern a name, for it is really several patterns.

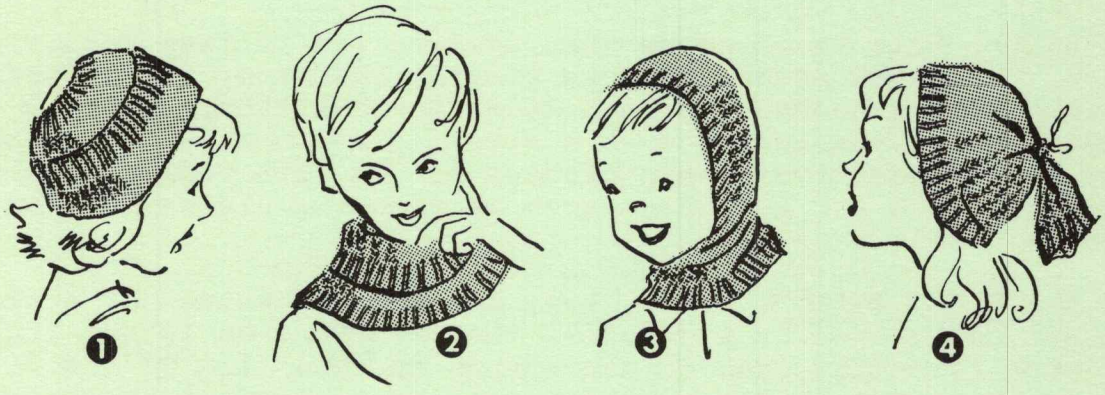
MATERIAL: Fingering Yarn. 1 1-oz. skein for Sketches 1 and 2.

2 1-oz. skeins for Sketches 3 and 4.

TENSION: No. 6

GAUGE: 10 rows - one inch.

We are giving you no stitch gauge for this pattern. If the work was to be stockinette stitch, the gauge would be 7 stitches - one inch. Since the pattern is entirely ribbed, because of the elasticity explained in the lesson, the work would have to be stretched to be measured for gauge. It would be impossible to explain just how much to stretch it for a true measure.



FOR SKETCHES 1 and 2:

Cast on 126 stitches. * Work 30 rows. Then rib these 30 rows by skipping the first two stitches, ribbing the next two, and so on, across the row. Then repeat from the *, working 30 rows at a time, then ribbing that much before continuing. Work up entire skein of yarn, leaving just enough to bind off and seam. (Approx. 100 rows).

FOR SKETCHES 3 and 4:

Cast on 126 stitches. Work exactly the same as above, using two skeins of yarn to give the added length.

FINISHING: Notice that, unlike stockinette stitch, ribbing has no right nor wrong side but is the same on both sides. Seam the two long sides. Wear as shown in sketches.

The three parts of your lock that you should learn are the three cams, the Center Cam, the Left Cam and the Right Cam. Study your lock and you can clearly see the path of the needles. Visualize the lock as it moves right to left: the needle butts first come in contact with the Left Cam, follow the path formed by this cam and the Center Cam to the point of the Center Cam, then back through the path formed by the Center Cam and the Right Cam and back out in Working Position, in the exact spot from which they started. Now visualize the lock moving from left to right and you can see that the same path is followed.

Let's operate the Cams and see just what does happen.

THE CENTER CAM: Controlled by the NP knob. Pull this knob up. This drops the Center Cam. With this cam down, the lock can pass over the needle butts without moving them. Why? Because when the needle butt contacts the side cam, there is no longer a path for it to follow, so it just "stays put". Therefore, with the NP knob up, the needles remain in Working Position.

The Center Cam has two purposes. The first is to form one side of the needle path. The second is to enable you to move the lock back and forth without moving the needles.

Push NP knob down, returning Center Cam to position. Now turn NP knob so that it is set at P. This moves the small center section of the cam. As explained in Lesson 1, this setting is used ONLY with the Ribbing Attachment. Turn knob back to N.

THE ABC LEVER

This lever controls BOTH side cams. Reach under your lock and move the lever to the different positions and watch what happens to the side cams. Put lever back at A.

THE LEFT CAM: Notice the small metal triangle at the side of both cams. Move it with your finger, pushing it in from the side, for it moves in only one direction. Then remember two things about this little side spring.

When the needles are in Yarn Receiving Position, the butts first contact the side cam in front of this spring.

When the needles are in Working Position, the butts first contact the cam at the back of this spring.

OPERATION OF LEFT CAM AFTER CASTING ON: Visualize your stitches cast on, needles in Yarn Receiving Position. The butts are in line with the path at the front of the Center Cam. You are ready to work the first row, so move lever to B. Left Cam drops. So now the first contact the needles make will be to enter the path at the front of the Center Cam. They will then follow the path at the right, and,

SINCE THE LITTLE SPRING DOES NOT GIVE FROM THIS DIRECTION, the needles will be led out just back of this spring - into Working Position.

WHY LEFT CAM MUST BE DROPPED TO PUT NEEDLES IN WORKING POSITION. Move lever back to A. With needles in Yarn Receiving Position, now they would contact the side of the Left Cam first and be led BACKWARDS, before the yarn, at the center of the striker, could be placed. As the needles moved back, the stitches would close the latches and, with no yarn in the hooks, all stitches would drop off. With lever at B, by moving first into the center path, the point of the Center Cam brings the needles FORWARD to receive the yarn and then the needles are led back to work the stitch and come out into Working Position.

LEVER AT A. Once the lever is set at A, the lock is completely automatic and the needles follow the identical path from either direction.

THE RIGHT CAM: This cam works exactly the same as the Left Cam. Move lever to C to drop the right cam. When the needles are in Yarn Receiving Position, IF THE LOCK AND YARN ARE AT THE LEFT, this cam must be dropped to get the needles into Working Position, for the same reason as when working from the other side.

LEVER AT O. This drops both the side cams. Since the Center Cam is still in position, when lever is at O and lock is moved across the row, the needles move into the center path, the point of the Center Cam guides them forward to receive the yarn, but then, SINCE THERE IS NO FURTHER PATH TO FOLLOW, the yarn will not pull through the stitches, but will just remain across the needles and the needles will come out in line with the center path - or into Yarn Receiving Position.

THE FG LEVER

This lever controls a lock under the side cams. As you move this lever, you can see it work quite plainly under the left cam, and just slightly under the right cam. The lever is set at F for the Automatic Lock and at G for the Manual Lock.

Replace lock on knitter, at the right. Notice the symbols at C and B. In both cases, the red arrow points one direction, the white finger in the opposite direction. For the Automatic Lock, the red arrow is your direction guide, pointing the direction the lock must move when the lever is set at that letter. For the Manual Lock, the white finger is your direction guide.

Thread the knitter and work some practice rows. End with lock at the right. Now let's work with the Automatic Lock and use the levers to prove the above points.

THE CENTER CAM. Controlled by the NP knob. Pull knob up and move the lock across the row. Nothing happens and needles remain stationary. Bring lock back to the right. Same thing. Remember what happens when the center cam is dropped? The needles, being in Working Position, are in line at the back of the side cams and, with center cam dropped, there is no needle path. Move lock back to the right and push NP knob down.

THE LEFT CAM. Controlled by ABC lever. Lever is now at A and the needles are in Working Position. Move lever to B and move lock to the left. The row has worked and the needles are still in Working Position. Why? Because, although the left cam was down, after the needles were led through the center path, the right cam was still in position to lead the needles back into the correct position.

Leave lever at B and work back to the right. See what happened! The needles have all come out into YARN RECEIVING POSITION, with the yarn laying across the needles. Why did this happen? As the lock came from the left, the needles followed the regular path between the right and center cams, BUT SINCE THE LEFT CAM WAS STILL DOWN, when the point of the center cam brought the needles out to receive the yarn, they remained in this position, for there was no path to guide them back into Working Position.

PROBLEM: Lock is now at the right. Yarn is actually at the left, even though it is across the needles. Needles are in YARN RECEIVING POSITION.

QUESTION: How to get the lock back to the left and the needles back into WORKING POSITION?

SOLUTION: WRONG - you can't just slide the lock back to the left, for, if you do, the minute the butts contact the right cam they will be pulled back to Working Position - BUT, since the striker is pushing the yarn back to the left and ahead of the needle action, as the needles move back the stitches close the latches - on empty hooks - and off come all the stitches.

RIGHT - Remember what happens with lever at 0? This drops both side cams and leaves only the center cam to guide the butts. The needles are in Yarn Receiving Position, so are in line with the center path. Therefore, put lever on 0, move the lock back to the left, and the needles remain as they are since there is nothing tomove them. Easy, isn't it?

If you are ever in doubt, and don't want to take chances on doing the wrong thing, remember that you can always remove the lock and replace at the other end. Or, you can bring the needles forward into REST POSITION and then move the lock across, in either direction, doing no damage. BUT LEARN TO DO THESE THINGS THE CORRECT WAY - it's a lot more fun.

Now the lock is where it should be, at the left where the yarn is hanging. But - the needles are still in YARN RECEIVING POSITION. Until now you have always worked from right to left with lever at B, where the arrow points to the left. But you have learned that the two side cams work the same and that the arrow is the direction guide for the Automatic Lock. So - just move the lever to C, where the arrow points to the right, and work the row. As you do, the needles pass through the center path and now the left cam is there in position to guide them back to WORKING POSITION. After working the row, move lever to A and you can continue knitting.

Really experiment with your lock and the various settings. You should learn to use each lever correctly without even stopping to think. You want to be able to change the needles from one position to another at any time. It is quite true that anyone can quickly learn to operate *Homemaker* and do beautiful work, simply by memorizing the various positions of the levers. However, you will find it more interesting and exciting, and actually much easier, if you really understand exactly WHY it is that you DO certain things.

THE TENSION DIAL

Once more remove the lock so you can look at the underpart. Unscrew the knob of the tension dial and set the dial at 1. DO NOT TIGHTEN THE KNOB. Look at the underpart of the lock as you turn the dial to 8. When dial is at 1, the path the needles follow between the center cam and the side cam is shorter in length than that same path when the dial is set at 8.

There are many things to learn about tension that will be in a later lesson. We are mentioning it here simply because the tension is also controlled by the action of the needles and cams.

The tension used in *Homemaker*-Knitting determines the size of the stitches. Small stitches make tight knitting - large stitches make loose knitting. In two-needle knitting, when a change in the size of the stitch is desired, the size of the needle is changed. In *Homemaker*-Knitting, we do the very same thing by changing the tension setting. When the dial is at 1, the yarn will just barely be pulled through the stitch, thus making a small stitch. When the dial is set at 8, the yarn will be pulled much farther through the stitch, making a larger stitch.

GAUGE

The tension you use determines the gauge of your work and this is the mathematical basis of all knitting. Gauge means simply this:

The number of stitches per inch in width and the number of rows per inch in length.

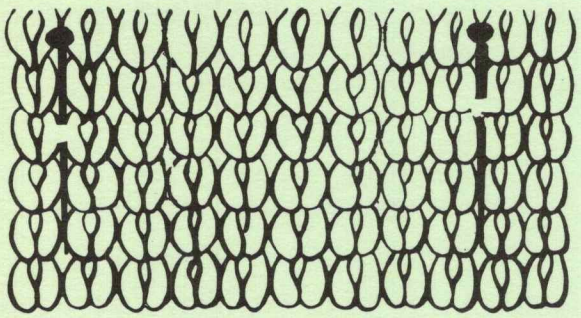
Every knitting pattern gives you the gauge for that pattern. Unless your work matches, your finished article will not be the right size.

You can use a different yarn than the one suggested in a pattern, and as long as your gauge is the same, your garment will be the same. You can use a different tension than the suggested one and, as long as your gauge is the same, your garment will be the same. BUT - even though you use the same yarn and the same tension given in the pattern, and your gauge IS NOT THE SAME, your garment will be wrong.

GAUGE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING YOU MUST LEARN ABOUT KNITTING.

The only sure way to determine your gauge is by making a sample of your knitting. This is called a SWATCH. For our first pattern we will use the same yarn that you have been using in practice. We will use the tension at 5. The gauge is to be 8 stitches to the inch in width and 12 rows to the inch in length. MAKE YOUR SWATCH BIG ENOUGH TO REALLY SEE. For example: if 8 stitches makes one inch - then 5 inches would require 40 stitches. So now cast on 40 stitches. If 12 rows make one inch - then 4 inches would require 48 rows. Knit 48 rows and bind off.

HOW TO MEASURE YOUR SWATCH: Place swatch on a flat smooth surface, with the knit side (smooth side) up. Do not stretch it. First measure the width. Lay tape measure or ruler across swatch and place pins EXACTLY one inch apart. Then count the number of stitches between the pins. Look at the illustration and remember that one stitch is a loop, so has two sides.



For length, use the purled side (ridged side) and place pins one inch apart. You can then stretch the swatch and count the rows more easily. Each ridge is one row.

As a further check, measure the entire swatch and see if it is 5 inches wide and 4 inches long. If so - you have no further worry.

IF YOUR SWATCH DOES NOT MEASURE TO GIVEN GAUGE: Then you must change the tension and make a new swatch. If the first one is too small, move tension to next higher number. If the first one is too large, move tension to next lower number. If you find that the change in the second swatch has been too much, try once more, this time using the 1/2 markings between the numbers.

Be as sure as you can about your gauge, for there is nothing so maddening as a garment that does not fit. There are times you may be a little in doubt - for instance with fractions such as 7 1/2 stitches to the inch. In cases when you are dubious, remember this: nearly all knits will stretch to a certain extent, but it's mighty hard to shrink them! So if you must fudge a little, lean toward the smaller figure.

You now have the fundamentals of knitting established in your mind. There is just one more thing we want to take up before you start on the first pattern.

RIPPING

This is a horrible word to a two-needle knitter, for it usually means hours of work to rip back to the mistake, and hours more to knit back. But there is a saying that a really good knitter is one who never hesitates to rip - rather than to produce a faulty garment. Don't ever think that you won't make any mistakes while *Homemaker*-Knitting. *Homemaker* won't make any - but you, being human, are bound to. But ripping on *Homemaker* is almost as much fun as knitting - so let's learn how - just in case!

Needles are in Working Position. Bring them slightly forward - just enough so they are clear of the striking comb and you can see what you are doing. Be sure that the stitches stay just where they are - in the needle hooks.

Hold slightly down on your work, for you will see that it has a tendency to curl up - and might even curl off, if not held.

Now take hold of the yarn where it is attached to the last needle. Draw yarn away from the stitches, just as though it was a drawstring. You can see that this tightens the stitches on the needles.

The secret of easy ripping is to keep the stitches right in the curve of the needle hook.

Now you are going to bring the actual stitches from the row below back onto the needles, thus undoing the last row worked. Hold yarn tightly and close to the needles. Now, with a slight upward jerk of the yarn, you will see the stitches from below flip up onto the needles. Practice very slowly at first so that you can see just what is happening. You will soon be able to undo a great many stitches with just one "jerk".

Watch the end stitches in particular, and you may have to loosen your hold on the work to undo the end stitches. Try to follow the path of the yarn with your eye as the top row unravels. This will help you guide the yarn should it catch or get on the wrong side of a needle.

You can rip from either left or right. Don't forget, that if you were actually working on an article and should rip back a few rows, you would want to subtract that number of rows from your row count - by moving white handle toward the minus mark.

When you are through ripping, be sure all stitches are still in the needle hooks. If they are, just push your needles back into Working Position. If some of the stitches are back of the latches, it is best to bring all needles into Yarn Receiving Position and start from there.

On the following page is your first *Homemaker* pattern. It would be difficult to choose patterns that would please each and every one of you, but we will try to give you a wide variety of articles to make. Each pattern will be based on the things you have learned up to that lesson. The first ones will be quite simple and perhaps boring, but they will become more interesting with each lesson. And each one will teach you something.

PATTERN NO. C2

BLOUSE

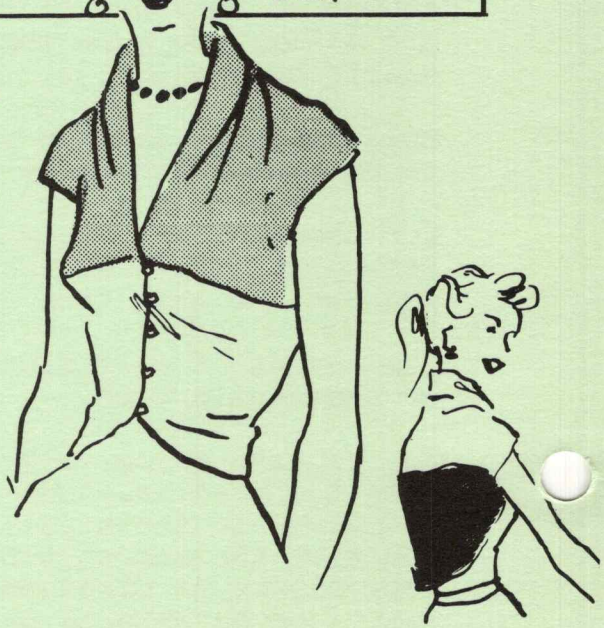
MATERIAL: Spinnerin Topflight (1 oz. skeins)
No. 6 steel crochet hook
5 small buttons

TENSION: No. 5

GAUGE: 8 stitches - one inch
12 rows - one inch

YARN NEEDED

BUST	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
No. of ozs.	7	8	8	9	9	10	10



For ALL sizes, cast on 126 stitches.

Set counter on 0. Work until the row counter registers the correct number of rows for size desired.

Size 30 - 288 rows
32 - 312
34 - 336
36 - 360
38 - 384
40 - 408
42 - 432

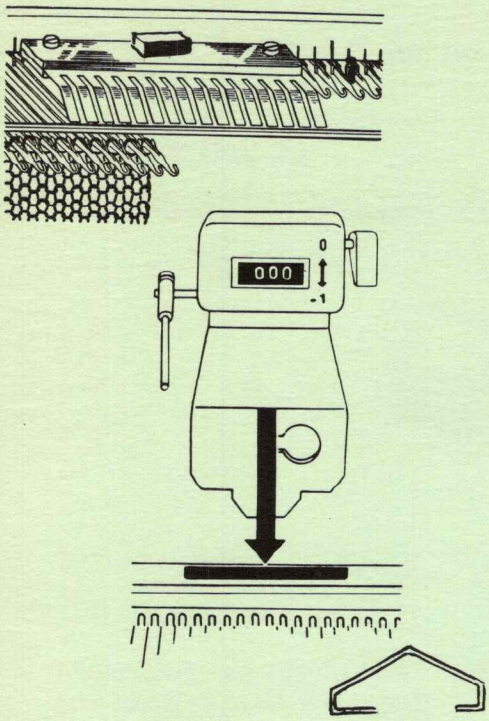
Bind off. Make a second piece exactly the same.

FINISHING: Put the two pieces together with the knit sides together and pin along the two shorter sides. Seam these sides.

Along only one of the longer sides, measure 7 inches in from the sides and mark with pins. Seam between the two pins. (The 7 inches left open at each end is for the armholes)

Work 2 rows single crochet around the armholes. Work one row single crochet around the entire open edge. Mark on one side for 5 button loops, one to be at the seam, the others one inch apart, two above the seam and two below. Work second row of single crochet around entire edge, making button loops where marked.

You can have a lot of fun with this simple pattern. It can be worn upside down - so try making each piece a different color. Try wearing it both ways and you'll find you have two entirely different looking blouses. You can also get different effects in the way you arrange the fullness at neck and waist. To dress it up - try some wool embroidery or even beads.

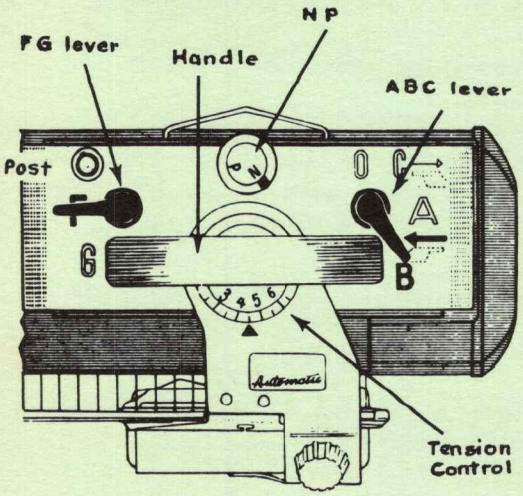


FEATHER COMBS: There are four of these. Each has a red lock. To unlock, turn red lock vertical to comb. Raise comb. To reset: first notice that underpart of the comb has two holes - these fit over the small metal pegs that are between the hooks of the needles. Place comb securely on pegs, making sure it is pushed flat to the bed. Turn lock back to horizontal position.

ROW COUNTER: Metal lever at left is to record rows. White handle at the right is to change count when desired. Base can be inserted into any one of the slots back of rail and counter can be moved to count rows of work being done on any part of the knitter.

TRIPPER: Triangular metal piece that trips the lever on the row counter.

THE LOCK: Includes the following parts



HANDLE

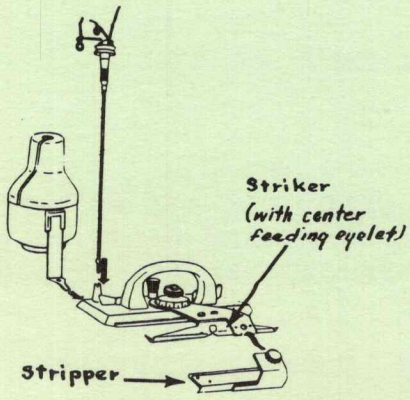
TENSION CONTROL: Dial directly under the handle, numbered from 1 to 8. To set, unscrew knob and turn dial until number wanted is at small pointer. Tighten knob.

NP KNOB: At center back. Can be raised - or turned so that red mark indicates either letter. This knob controls the center cam.

ABC LEVER: At right. Controls side cams.

FG LEVER: At left. Locks side cams.

POST: Behind FG lever. Holds yarn feed mast. Slot is to lock mast in place.

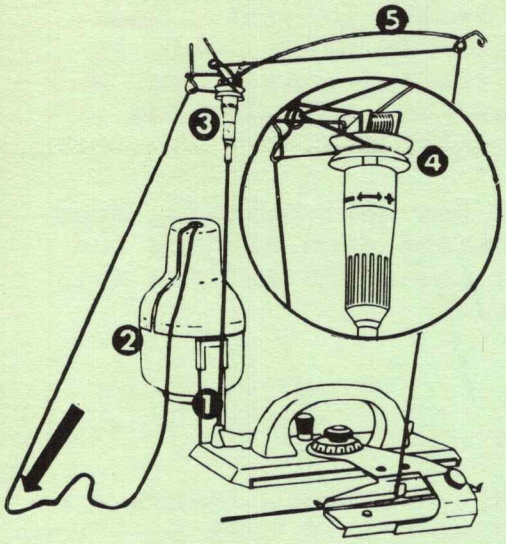


STRIKER: The front section of lock. The permanent support is fastened right under the tension dial. At the center of the metal striker is the CENTER FEEDING EYELET.

STRIPPER: The removable front piece that fastens, by means of the white knob, onto the striker support.

SLOTS: There are three of these on the back of the lock. The two smaller ones are for the tripper. The large one holds the metal bracket for the Yarn Container.

THE YARN FEED



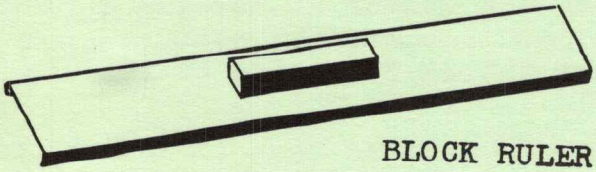
❶ BRACKET: The metal support that holds the yarn container.

❷ YARN CONTAINER: Plastic bowl with cover.

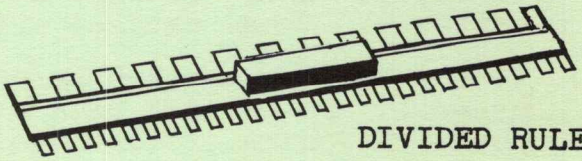
❸ YARN FEED MAST: With white plastic regulator that controls the two metal ❹ tension discs at top of mast. The discs, in turn, control the ❺ wire arm. There are 3 feeding eyelets - two just above the discs and the third at end of wire arm.

ACCESSORIES

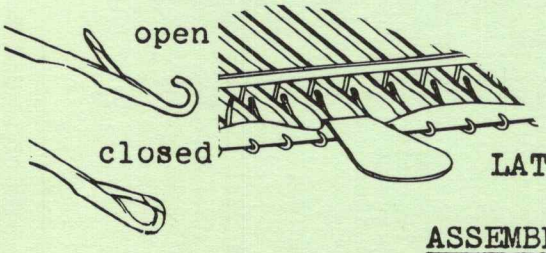
TOOLS: There are 3 working tools, the handle of each being a different color. They will be explained fully at the time you use each one.



BLOCK RULER



DIVIDED RULER



LATCH OPENER: Used, as shown, to open latches.

ASSEMBLING YOUR *Homemaker.*

1. Be sure that all needle butts are at the back of the bed. Slide lock onto rails and note that the release button does not have to be pressed down, but that the lock slides on right over button. Remove lock by sliding it across to the opposite side until it stops. Press release button and remove. Replace lock at the extreme right side.

2. Attach stripper by placing over the extension above striker, fitting screw into place. Tighten the white knob.

3. Insert tripper into the two small slots at back of lock, pushing it securely into place, and having the bend down.

4. Insert base of row counter into center slot at back of knitter.

5. Place metal bracket into large slot at back of lock. Then insert yarn mast into post, being certain that key at base of mast fits into opening at back of post, thus locking the bracket in place.

6. Slide yarn container into place at top of bracket.

The Speed-O-Knit lock can be used in two entirely different ways. You may use the yarn feed to place the yarn. This is the Automatic Lock. You may lay aside the yarn feed and place the yarn by hand. This is the Manual Lock. All lessons will be based on the Automatic Lock, but you will soon discover that you are actually learning both methods at one time.

Do not try to learn everything at once. To get the best results, read only one step at a time. Then do as directed before even reading the next step. Study the lessons in the order they are given and you will learn *Homemaker*-Knitting in a gradual and easy way.

So - let's get started.

PREPARING KNITTER FOR CAST-ON

1. Needle butts at back of bed. This is NEUTRAL POSITION. Never move lock across, when not knitting, unless needles are in this position.

2. The red numbered bar is your stitch count. Since the 0 at the very center is BETWEEN two needles, you can always center your work when using an even number of stitches. Bring the center 40 needles forward, as far as they will come, so the needle butts now rest against the front rail. You now have 20 needles out at each side of the center 0. These needles are in REST POSITION.

3. Place block ruler, handle up, on the needle bed, so that it rests securely against the back rail. The back edge of the ruler will cover the butts of the needles not in use.

4. Push the 40 needles back so that the butts rest securely against the edge of the block ruler.

5. Use the latch opener to open latches.

6. Place feather combs, one at each side of the needles in Rest, so that BOTH OUTER NEEDLES are covered. These combs are used to keep the end stitches working properly and evenly, making the assembling of garments much easier. The outer needles must ALWAYS be covered, but, at the same time, it makes no difference how many of the other needles are also covered. You have 4 combs so that later on, as you learn to do two pieces at once, you have combs to cover all four outer needles. BE SURE NO LATCH POINTS ARE UNDER COMB.

7. Set row counter on 000, by pressing white handle upward.

8. Set tension control on 4. Keep it at this setting for all practice work, unless otherwise stated.

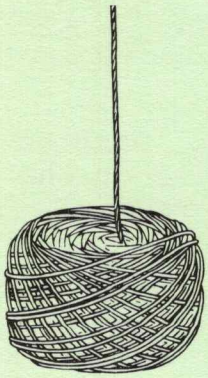
9. Set the levers as follows: ABC at B - FG at F - NP knob down and at N. PLEASE NOTE: This knob will always remain at N, except when using the ribbing attachment for certain specific patterns.

Your needles and lock are now ready for the Cast-on.

PREPARING YARN AND THREADING

In your practice work, please use a light weight yarn - such as baby yarn. You can ravel and rework the yarn, although later on you will want to keep some of the swatches you make for reference.

The most important thing, in using a yarn feed, is this: THE YARN MUST ALWAYS WORK FREELY. Even if your yarn is in a "pull skein", it is better to rewind it into a ball. Wind the ball loosely and so that the yarn draws from the center, as shown in illustration. To do this, hold a length at the beginning, between left thumb and forefinger. Start winding over the first two fingers. When you are ready to change the direction of winding, place left thumb in space where the original end of yarn comes out. KEEP THUMB IN THIS POSITION each time you pivot the ball to change direction. Fasten tail end of yarn by pulling it under several outer strands. (As you do more and more knitting, you will find some yarns that can be used without rewinding)



When yarn is wound, place in yarn container, with the beginning strand coming from center of ball through the opening in the lid. Thread as follows:

1. Hold end of yarn with right hand, using left to keep yarn taut so it is easier to place. Bring yarn up vertically to the mast, slide it along the BACK of the rear feeding bar and down into the eyelet.

2. Bring yarn around to the right, between the two metal discs.

3. Bring yarn up, and IN FRONT of the second feeding bar, then down into the eyelet.

4. Pull straight up, so yarn is between mast and the eyelet on the end of the wire arm and move yarn to the right, into the eyelet.

5. Pull out several lengths of yarn to use for casting on - enough so there is no pull on the wire arm and it remains upright.

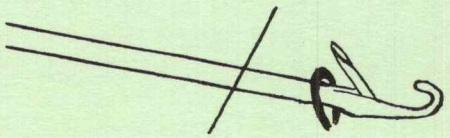
A word now, before actually casting on, about the TENSION DISCS on the yarn feed. These regulate the smooth and even flow of yarn and must be set more or less by "feel" and practice. When adjusted in the correct way, the wire arm should be at right angles to the mast as you are knitting. If the arm points upward, the tension is too loose and the regulator should be turned to the right - the "plus" symbol. If the arm bends down, beyond a right angle, the tension is too tight and the regulator should be turned to the left - "minus" symbol. The position of this arm is very important and the discs should be adjusted for different types and weights of yarn whenever necessary.

CASTING ON

NOTE: Always cast on from left to right.

1. Make a slip knot at the beginning of your yarn by forming a small loop then pulling a long loop through the small one.

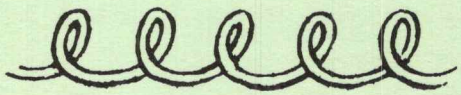
2. Put slip stitch over the first needle at the left. Tighten this stitch just enough so that it will slide easily on the shank. Push stitch away from you so that it goes back of the latch towards the striking comb.



3. Take hold of yarn with thumb and index finger of right hand (letting short end of yarn hang down). Hold yarn in position under needles against back of knitter with left index finger.

4. Holding yarn about 2 inches away from left finger <u>with no slack</u>, bring yarn up on right side of next needle; catch in hook of needle; bring down on left side and push toward striking comb, moving left finger to hold yarn in place.

Casting on is like writing in longhand a series of the small letter "e".



Don't try to lay yarn far back on the needle. All you need do is simply catch it in the hook at the very tip and then slide it back.

5. Continue in this manner until all stitches have been cast on, being very careful not to pull yarn too tightly around needle shank and, at the same time, not leaving it too loose. You will soon learn to judge this.

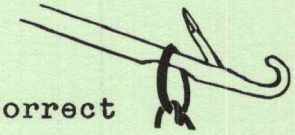
6. Put needles in YARN RECEIVING POSITION.

NOTE: It is very important that needles be in exact position. A fraction of an inch out of line, either way, can cause dropped stitches or stitches not working. You will soon learn to judge position, just by looking at the needles, but until you do, follow this simple procedure.

Remove the block ruler from the needle bed.

Take hold of the ruler with both hands, holding it at the ends, with the handle facing away from you. Place ruler so that handle is immediately under the needles and the needle hooks are touching the broad side of the ruler. Slowly push ruler away from you, until the handle hits squarely against the front of the knitter. Try not to tip the ruler at top or bottom.

Since it is hard not to tilt the ruler, learn to check your needles after putting them in Yarn Receiving Position. The correct position is this: the point of the latch should be through and on the far side of the striking comb and should slightly cover the stitch. To check, glance down at the needles on the far side of the striking comb. Don't try to check by looking through the striking pins.

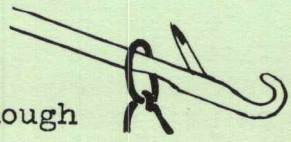


Correct

If needles are pushed too far away from you, the latches will close. Then, when the yarn is fed to the needles, there will be nothing to hold the yarn, since the yarn would be on top of the latch, instead of in the hook. Thus the stitches would all fall off.

Too far forward

If the needles have not been pushed far enough, there will be some of the needle shank showing between the stitch and the point of the latch. In this case, the yarn would fall on the needle shank, in back of the latch. As the latch closed for knitting, off would come the stitches.



Not far enough

7. Move lock to about 2" from the first needle. With left hand, hold yarn slightly below needles. Take hold of yarn with the right hand, holding it taut, and slide yarn to the right, above stripper and into the center feeding eyelet on the striker.

8. Take hold of yarn above the yarn container and pull back all the surplus yarn so that the wire arm bends at right angles to the mast. If necessary, to keep arm in this position, hold the yarn at the back until you start the first row.

9. Check once more to be sure all latches are open. If you will glance sideways along the needle hooks, you can spot a closed latch more easily than when looking down at the needles.

10. NOW KNIT THE FIRST ROW, by sliding the lock slowly from right to left, stopping when the lock has cleared the needles by an inch or so. It isn't necessary to push the lock clear across the needle bed.

11. Having knit your first row, counter reads 1. IMPORTANT: Now set ABC lever to A. Your lock is now completely automatic and all you need do to knit is move the lock back and forth. So - continue knitting, making adjustments in tension discs if necessary. When you stop for any length of time, pull out enough yarn from the striker so there will be no tension on the wire arm. (Otherwise the end stitches may pull up). When you are ready to knit again, pull the surplus yarn back toward the ball.

So now you are *Homemaker*-Knitting! Fun and easy, isn't it? You are doing "Stockinette" Stitch and 90% of all knitting is based on this stitch. Later on we will explain more about stockinette stitch, but for the time being, let's just knit.

Now, pull your work towards you, off the needles. Ravel your yarn, and start all over again. Do this until you are sure you have learned every step so far, and can do this much without referring to the paper.

Knitting is basically very simple. Once you learn four steps, you can begin making simple items. These steps are: casting on, increasing, decreasing, binding off. In fact, with only knowing how to cast-on and bind-off,you can knit certain things. So - let's quickly learn how to bind off, for then you will realize that Speed-O-Knitting is so easy to learn that at the end of just one lesson you can begin to have the fun of "making things".

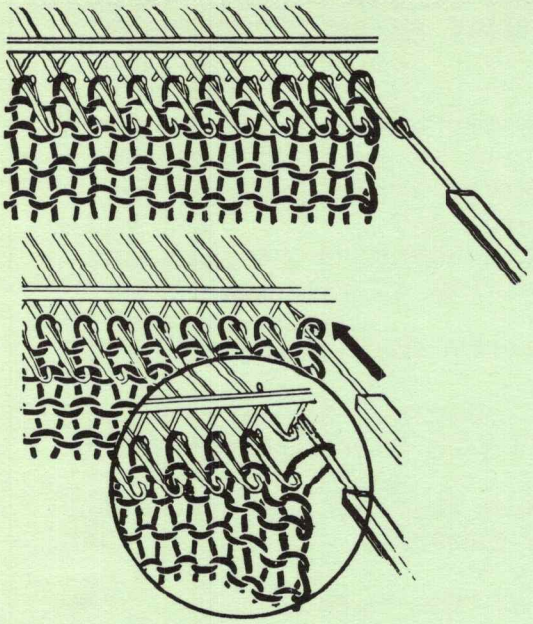
BINDING OFF

End knitting so that lock is on right. Pull out several lengths of yarn and break. Remove feather combs. Place left hand against knitting, holding work tight against front of the knitter and, with block ruler, bring needles forward into Yarn Receiving Position, so that the stitches are back of the latches. (Later you will learn to do this automatically)

You can bind off by using a tool or doing it just with your fingers. Try both methods, then use the one you prefer.

TOOL BIND OFF. Use the Blue Tool. Note that one end is a thimble. Place this end over the butt of an empty needle and move the needle back and forth. The thimble end is used to move an individual needle in a certain position. The other end is a blunt needle with an eye. This is called a "Decker".

USING THE DECKER

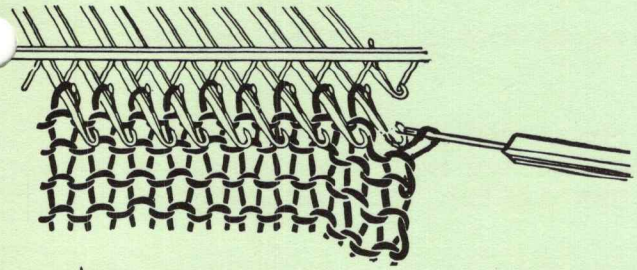


1. Hook eye of decker onto hook of first needle. Hold onto work with your left hand, keeping it firmly in place as you use the tool.

2. Holding tool in an exact line with the needle, as if it were an extension of the needle, push tool away from you - towards Neutral Position -

   until the stitch slips from the needle onto the decker.

3. Now just twist your wrist, still holding work in place, and bend decker to the left, letting hook of next needle go into decker eye.



4. Bring tool back in a straight line with the needle, and, using the handle of the tool as though it were a lever, raise handle so that the stitch slides from the decker onto the needle.

5. While decker is still hooked to needle, pull needle toward you until stitch is in back of the latch.

6. Remove decker. You now have two stitches on the second needle, both stitches back of latch. Push empty needle into Neutral.

7. Lay yarn by hand, from right to left, in the hook of ONLY the one needle having the two stitches.

8. Place thimble over butt of this needle and pull yarn through both stitches, by moving needle back toward neutral until the yarn has pulled through both stitches, then forward until the single stitch you now have is in back of the latch.

9. Using the decker as before, move this stitch onto the next needle, both stitches back of the latch, empty needle into neutral

10. Again pull yarn through both stitches.

Continue in this manner across the entire row, ending by pulling the end of yarn through the last single stitch.

IMPORTANT: Most people, in first learning to bind off, make the same mistake. They put the first stitch on the second needle, and then pull one stitch through the other. Always remember this: IT IS THE YARN ITSELF THAT MUST BE PULLED THROUGH TWO STITCHES.

You will find it necessary to practice binding off quite a few times in order to do it correctly. At first, the tendency is to bind off too tightly. Then, when you discover this, you loosen it too much. The perfect bound off edge should lie flat and smooth and be the same width as the cast on edge. A tight bind-off will draw the edge smaller and a loose bind-off will spread the edge wider, making it ripple.

BINDING OFF WITHOUT A TOOL. The method is exactly the same.

1. Pull down on work directly under the first needle. Since yarn is hanging at this point, the stitch will pull out into a large loop,

2. Take hold of this stitch with left thumb and finger, and, with the right hand, slide butt of this needle into Neutral.

3. Put stitch onto next needle so it is back of the latch.

4. Tighten yarn so that the stitch just moved is the same size as the one already on the needle.

5. Lay yarn over this one needle, and with the right hand, move the needle butt towards neutral, to pull the yarn through the two stitches, then into Yarn Receiving Position, with new stitch back of latch. Repeat from Step 1.

And so ends Lesson 1. Be sure to fill in the Warranty Card in the front of your *Homemaker* folder. See that the serial number of your *Homemaker* is written in the correct place. Mail the card to the Institute.

Don't be too impatient - you have lot's of fun ahead of you. If you have problems you can't figure out, write to the Institute for advice.